

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919

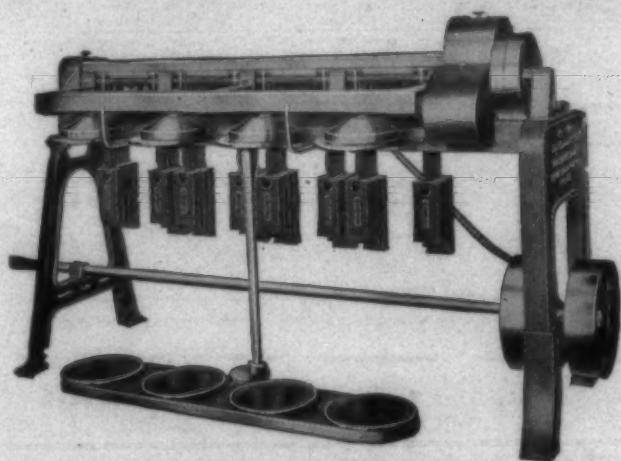
NUMBER 6

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

#### Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

Hobbs & Co. Mfg. Co.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

### THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT,  
JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

*Victor Mill Starch* is a clean, thin-boiling starch, and makes better looking goods than any starch on the market. It carries the weight into the cloth and is cheaper in the end.

*The Price* is right and we can ship promptly. Thousands of satisfied users is the best evidence of its merits and we will gladly furnish upon request names of mills that have been our customers for years.

J. J. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.  
Traveling Representative

## One Branch of a Giant Industry

**T**EXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

### National Aniline & Chemical Company

Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse  
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

## Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to  
**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**  
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE MYCO FLUIDO  
MYCO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL

**MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY**  
62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.  
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.



**MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL  
SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH**

Write us for information—

**McNaughton Manufacturing Company**  
Maryville, Tennessee

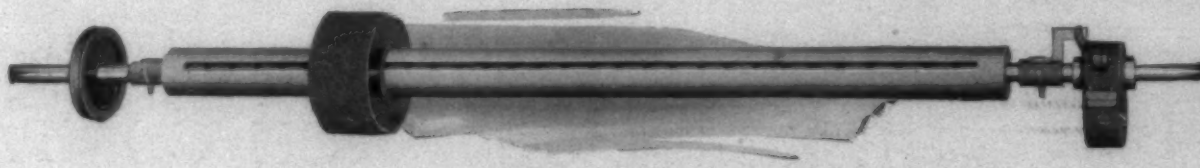
## Guaranteed Roofing and Roofing Paints

Make your old shingle roofs as good as new by using our No. 1 WOOD PAINT. Our METAL PAINT too is guaranteed to give you entire satisfaction, and in the event you have leaky metal or composition roofs, apply a coat of JOHNSON'S FIBRE COATING over them and get quick and permanent relief. **Over two hundred Southern cotton mills are using our ROOFING PAINTS.**

For prices and further information write

**JOHNSON PAINT COMPANY**  
ATLANTA, GA.

## Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



**Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired**

Southern Agent, E. M. Terberry, C-o Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

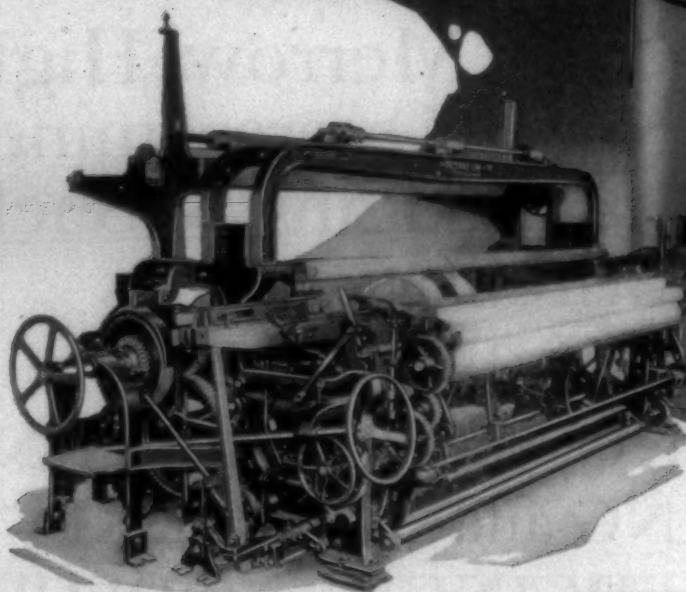
**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868



# Both Stand for LOWER WEAVING COSTS

*Scientific  
Lubricants  
for  
Scientific  
Lubrication*



**T**ODAY, more than ever, the big problem of the textile industry is to cut weaving costs. The best mechanical skill in the country is devoting itself to the task of designing time-saving and labor-saving textile machinery. The great Stafford Automatic Loom pictured above, which is said to save 50% to 60% in weaving costs, is an example of modern textile machinery efficiency.

Hand in hand with the development of textile machinery, the Swan & Finch Company has, by an intensive study of textile requirements, placed the lubrication of textile machinery on a scientific foundation. Through the use of Slo-Flo No. 25, a high grade, non-throwing loom lubricant,

a machine such as the Stafford Loom is made to operate at maximum efficiency. Slo-Flo is the correct lubricant for any type of loom, but it is particularly appropriate for looms built on the basic idea of cutting weaving costs—because Slo-Flo itself is manufactured with the same end and aim.

By eliminating the stained goods loss—by cutting out needless wear and replacements—and by reducing the friction-burden, Slo-Flo effects a very material lowering of weaving costs.

Superintendents of some of the biggest textile mills will testify to the savings made possible through the use of Slo-Flo.

*Ask our nearest Distributor for Free Sample or write us direct.*

#### DISTRIBUTORS

Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

Chicago  
Philadelphia  
Hartford  
Providence

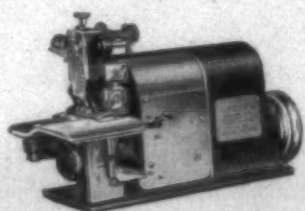
  
**SWAN AND FINCH**  
**COMPANY**  
NEW YORK

Quality  
Lubricants  
Since 1853

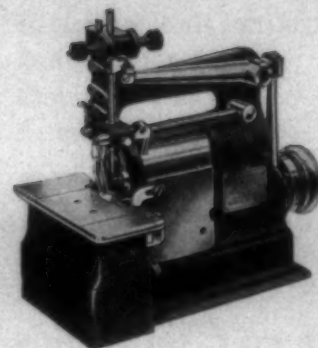
# M E R R O W I N G

ESTABLISHED 1838

MAKERS OF



The Merrow High  
Speed Overseaming,  
Overedging & Shell  
Stitch Machines.



For SEAMING  
HEMMING and  
EDGING

ALL KINDS OF  
KNITTED and  
WOVEN FABRICS

## MERROWISE

FOR EFFICIENCY

—IT MEANS—

Maximum Production

Minimum Cost of Upkeep

Unexcelled Quality of Work

## The Merrow Machine Company

20 Laurel Street, HARTFORD, Conn.



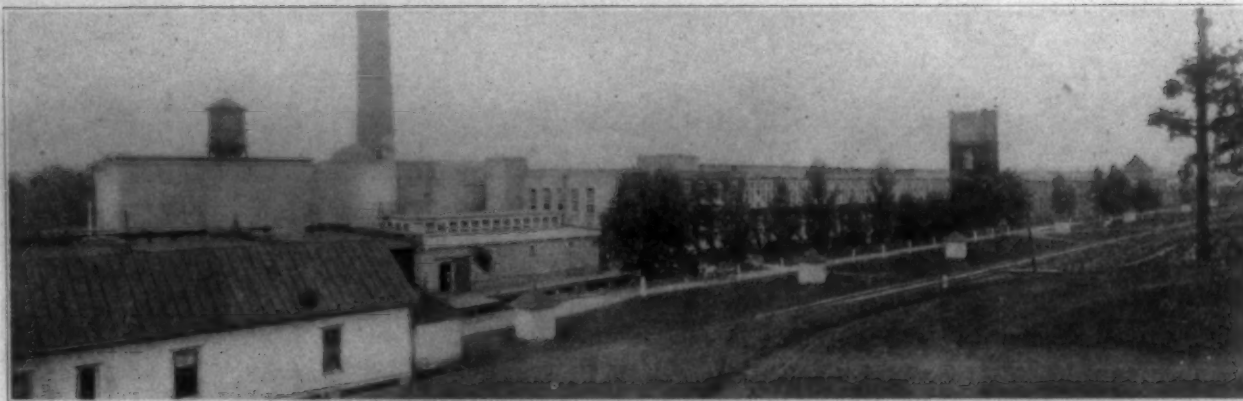
# MORSE DRIVES

The Sign of Efficiency      The Sign of Durability

Positive as Gears      Flexible as a Belt

Longer Life

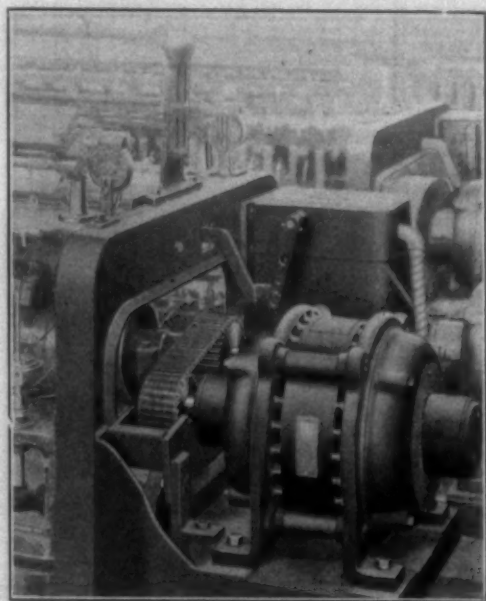
THE MORSE "ROCKER JOINT"



Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

J. E. Sirrine, Mill Engineer and Architect

Morse Silent Chains drive the knitters, loopers, ribbers, elevators, sewing machines, dye house and presses in the above mill.



Typical 7 1/2 H. P. Spinning Frame Drive

\*\*\*\*\* "We have found that there is great advantage in maintaining a uniform rate of speed, which not only produces a higher percentage of production, but better quality of cloth." \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* "I found that the best form of drive for spinning frames and other machines in a cotton mill, was the direct silent chain drive. The present system of belt drive, which is used in most of the old mills is very inefficient." \*\*\*\*\*

Daily News Record, July 7.

From Address, Joseph E. Sirrine, July 5th, 1919.  
Cotton Manufacturers of North Carolina.

Power for your machines—Durability in your transmission—Efficiency in your production—Confidence in your cost—Reach their highest effectiveness when "MORSE" Silent Chain Drives transmit the power. There is only one steel belt that, since the beginning of its use, has made good—and held itself supreme, thru years of textile service—and that one is "MORSE."

## MORSE CHAIN CO.

### MORSE ENGINEERING SERVICE

BOSTON, MASS. .... 141 Milk Street  
CHICAGO, ILL. .... Merchants Loan and Trust Building  
CLEVELAND, OHIO. .... 421 Engineers Building  
DETROIT, MICH. .... 1003 Woodward Avenue  
GREENSBORO, N. C. .... 805 Ashboro Street  
NEW YORK CITY. .... 50 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.  
PITTSBURGH, PA. .... Westinghouse Building

Largest Manufacturer of  
Silent Chains in the World

Address Nearest Office



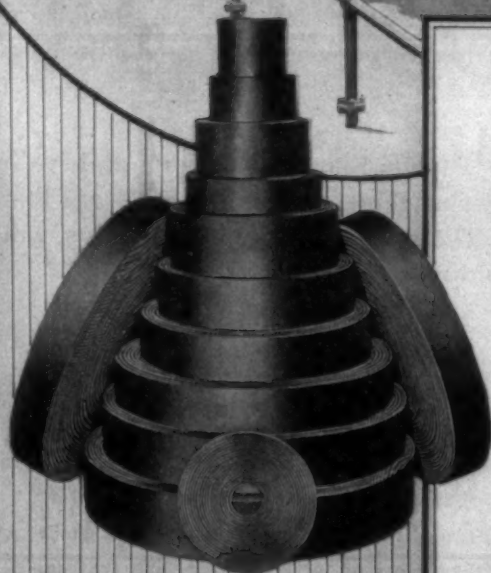
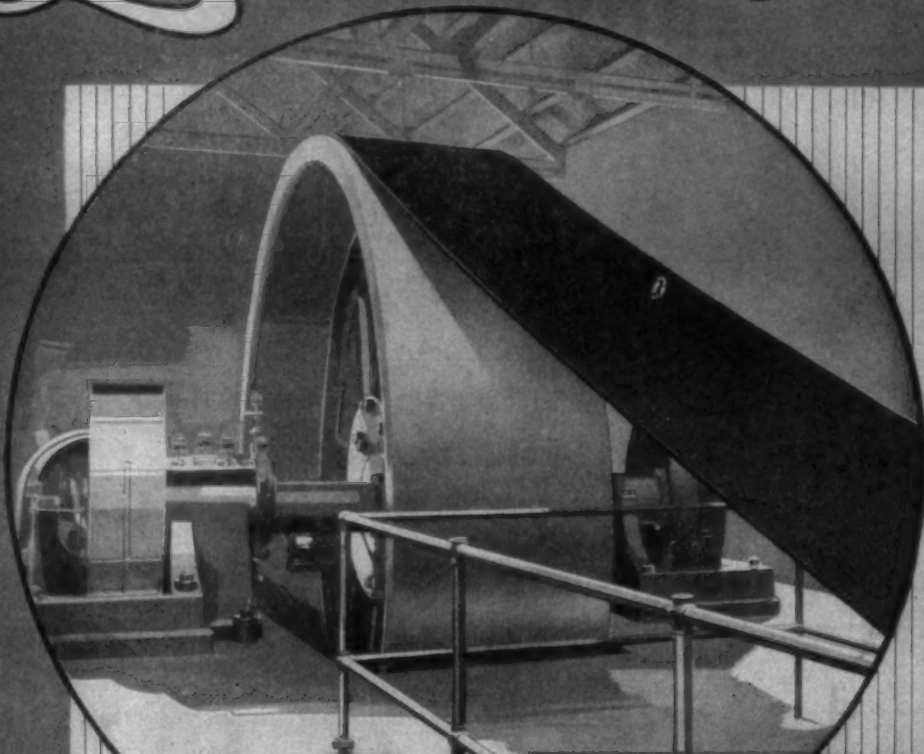
## ITHACA, N. Y.

### ASSISTANCE WITHOUT OBLIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. .... Monadnock Building  
ATLANTA, GA. .... Earl F. Scott, M. E., 702 Candler Bldg.  
CANADA. .... Jones & Glassco, Reg'd, Montreal, St. Nicholas Bldg. Toronto, Traders' Bank Building.  
KANSAS CITY, MO. .... Morse Engineering Co., R. A. Long Bldg.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. .... Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., 413 Third St. S.  
ST. LOUIS, MO. .... Morse Engineering Co., Chemical Bldg.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

# Ladeu



**T**HE largest items in belting cost are incurred after the belt is purchased. This is a fact of experience—not an advertising claim.

Against low price, write—low transmission efficiency, frequent shut-downs for adjustment or repair, idle time of men and machines, reduced output, early replacement.

Against a right price, write—high transmission efficiency, steadier and more uninterrupted service, bigger output per man and per machine, longer life of the belt.

Compare—and there's only one deduction. Better belting will cost you less. And—there is no better belt than "TURTLE" the original water-proof leather belt.

**EDW. R. LADEW** Co., Inc.  
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
SINCE 1835



# STA-WHITE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

THERE are six essentials of manufacture and application that produce maximum service and satisfaction in Mill White Paints:

1. High grade raw materials
2. A formula proven in service.
3. Ease of application
4. Excellence of finish
5. It must stay white
6. Durability

Sta-White has all of these prime essentials. Sta-White has made good over a long period of years in every type of industrial plant.

Its manufacture—backed by service records—prohibits its classification with paints that are made to fit a price.

Sta-White can be used without the hazard of experiment.

## DETROIT GRAPHITE CO.

*Makers of*

*Paints In All Colors For All Purposes*

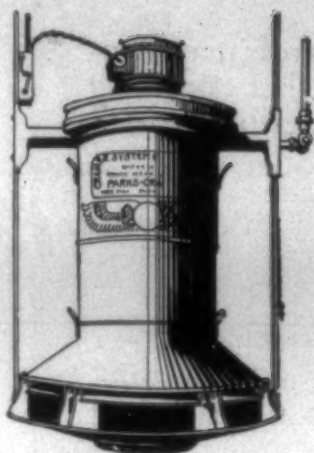
108 Twelfth Street, DETROIT, U. S. A.

Offices and Warehouse Stocks In All Principal Cities

Manufactured by  
DOMINION PAINT WORKS, Limited  
WOLKERVILLE, ONT.  
Wolkerville, Ont.



# Parks-Cramer Message



PARKS-CRAMER HUMIDIFIER

The verdict concerning humidifiers is practically unanimous. It is a manufacturing axiom that most mills manufacturing cotton into yarn or cloth require an adequate, properly designed and constructed, efficient air conditioning system.

But here is something not so generally recognized—although equally true.

Any humidifying system is better than none at all, but at a conservative estimate, seventy-five per cent of those now running are inadequate in capacity—and are not positively controlled.

The hit or miss method of turning off or on the humidifiers by guess—by feel—a universal practice up to within a few years—is rapidly giving way to equipment regulated scientifically and absolutely.

Temperature having such an intimate association with humidity has also come in for its share of attention and the modern system of air conditioning takes into consideration—not only the control of the humidity itself—but control of the heat of the room.



PARKS-CRAMER REGULATOR

These then are the requisites of better air conditioning. Plenty of surplus capacity. Automatic humidity regulation. Automatic temperature regulation. As pioneers in these factors our engineers have much valuable data applying, no doubt, to your special manufacturing problem.

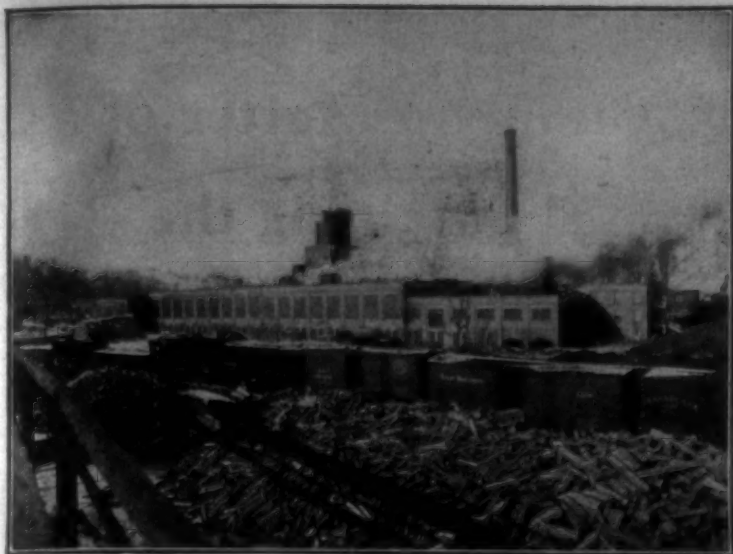
## Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BOSTON, MASS.





Chamber A, equalized with the system, receives the condensation or make-up for the boiler, while Chamber B which has received the condensation is discharging the water into the boiler under pressure at a high temperature.

The Farnsworth Company solicits your inquiries concerning boiler feed pumps, condensation pumps, separators and vacuum pumps.

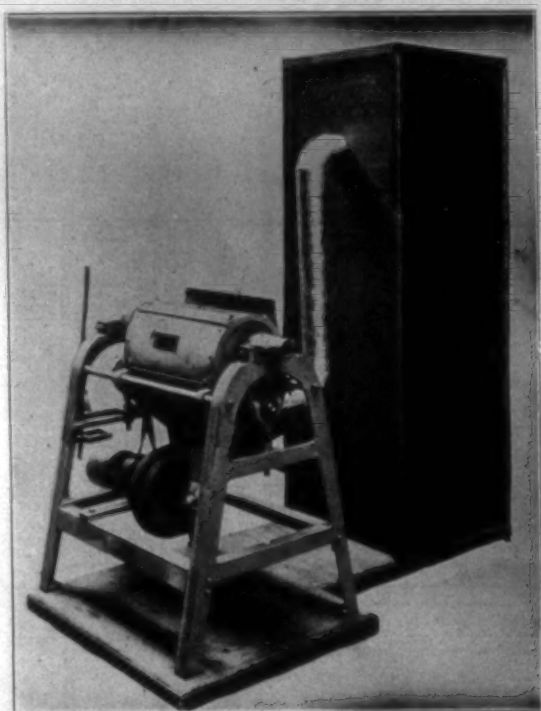
Mills throughout this country and Canada have installed the Farnsworth Closed System for handling condensation and are saving coal and considerable labor. We will be pleased to refer you to some of these 326 mills, many of which are in the South.

The large paper mill shown above is one of the Farnsworth equipped plants securing the service and satisfaction which comes with our guarantee. Ten of our machines are in action here, increasing production by providing better drying and decreasing coal consumption.

We have engineers in the South and you may desire to have them analyze conditions at your plant, for which service there is no charge.

**Farnsworth Company**  
 Engineers and Manufacturers of Condensation Pumps  
 CONSHOCKEN, PA.

## Saves Time, Labor and Bobbins Increases Production



MONARCH BOBBIN CLEANER

A practical machine for both large and small mills to clean roving bobbins from spinning frames.

### ADVANTAGES CLAIMED:

- 1 Saving of Spinner's Time.
- 2 Saving of Bobbins.
- 3 Less waste created and less fibre destroyed.
- 4 Increase in productions.
- 5 Elimination of accidents that occur by use of the knife.
- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

Write for particulars and prices.

Manufactured by

Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Company  
Union, S. C.

## Simply a Matter of Maintaining the Proper Temperature

Temperature F.	Knots.	Bunches.	Coarse Threads.	Unknown.	Total
212°.....	122	54	10	39	225
209°.....	85	57	17.5	3.5	163
174°.....	45	48	3	28	124

*Loom Breakage Warps Slashed at Different Temperatures*

Somewhere between 171° and 212° F. is the proper temperature at which the "size" mixture at any cotton mill should be applied to the yarn in order to secure the *best weaving results*.

The *exact* temperature varies at different mills according to the number of the yarn and the "size" formula used.

At the mill from which the tabe of results shown above was taken, 174° F. is *their* proper temperature for producing perfectly sized and uniform warps—and they are now maintaining it *uniformly* with

## "TAG" SIZE BOX Automatic Temperature Controllers

At another mill, 208° was the *usual* temperature of operation with *variable* weaving results. After a series of comparative tests at different temperatures, the mill superintendent reports that they "now apply 'size' to the yarn at 185° F.—and *constantly* maintain that temperature in the size boxes by means of 'TAG' Automatic Temperature Controllers."

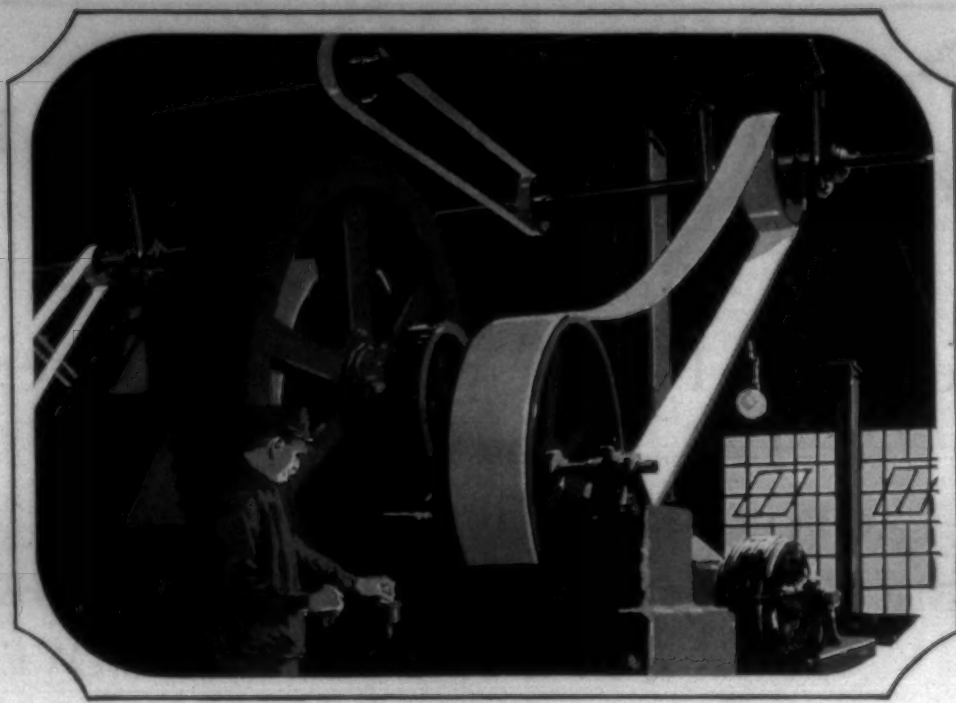
Furthermore, that the "warps slashed at that temperature are woven easier with *less* breakage of yarn and the cloth is superior in 'feel' and 'cover.'"

You, too, can secure such desirable results by determining the *exact* temperature at which the "size" mixture should be maintained in your size boxes—and then *uniformly* maintaining that temperature with "TAG" Automatic Temperature Controllers.

*Bulletin S-387 will provide further details. Write for a copy—TODAY.*







## FRIENDLY CONFIDENCE IN A BELT

"Monarch" Leather Belting has established a friendly confidence in dozens of plants the world over, because men have found that they can depend on it. It is not the constant solicitation of new business that keeps our factories so busy but the repeat orders from users that bought their first "Monarch" years ago.

"Bradford Waterproof" is the same belting prepared for use in damp climates and for drives in wet places. It will run under water without injury.

Write for prices and discounts on this better-than-usual belting.

### The BRADFORD BELTING COMPANY

200 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

"MONARCH"  
LEATHER  
BELTING



A complete line of "Monarch" Leather Belting carried by our Southern Branch

THE MILL SUPPLY COMPANY  
212 W Washington St., Greenville, S. C.

# Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Worcester, Mass.

Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa. Paterson, N. J.

FROM THE FACTORY OF THIS COMPANY

COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & GARSED

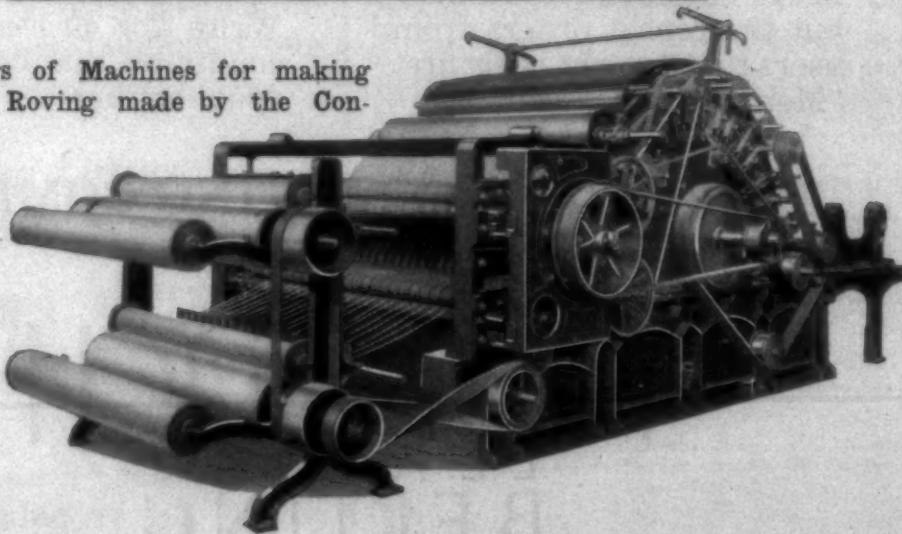
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of Machines for making  
Yarns from Roving made by the Con-  
denser Sys-  
tem of Card-  
ing applicable  
to Cotton, Cot-  
ton Waste,  
Absorbent  
Cotton, As-  
bestos and  
Wool.



Particulars on  
Request

Finisher Card  
with Two Bank Condenser

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

**WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.**

SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919

NUMBER 6

## Ready For World Cotton Conference.

Reports come from New Orleans that everything is in readiness for the big World Cotton Conference, which convenes there Monday and continues through Thursday. Thousands of delegates and visitors will be in New Orleans during the conference, which will bring together the leading cotton growers, manufacturers and selling agents of the world.

This eminent party left New York Wednesday and are in Charlotte today. Leading Charlotte manufacturers and business men had arranged special entertainment for the delegates who arrived this morning on two special trains. It is here that many of them got first glimpse of growing cotton and sniffed the Southern air and enjoyed the far-famed hospitality of Dixieland. The Charlotte committee headed by J. L. Spencer had provided for a visit to growing cotton fields, an automobile tour of the city and a luncheon.

Friday the delegation will be in Greenville, S. C., where a considerable program of entertainment has been provided. A visit to the big mills of Greenville will be made while there.

An all day stop will be made at LaGrange, Ga., Saturday and the entire delegation will be entertained by Fuller Callaway at an old time Southern barbecue. Mr. Callaway was secretary of the American delegation to Europe to make plans and arrange for the big foreign delegation to the New Orleans Conference and he is going to give them a royal entertainment while in his town.

The special trains will arrive in New Orleans Sunday and will return to New York via Memphis leaving Friday morning.

Hundreds of men from New England States and many more from the Southern States who are interested in the cotton industry will attend the conference.

The executive committee in charge of general arrangements have completed their preliminary program for the sessions and have appointed nine committees, in addition to those already named, to aid in conducting the business of the conference.

The conference will open Oct. 13. Mayor Martin Behrman, of New Orleans, is honorary chairman of the executive committee, of which Edward S. Butler is active chairman and John F. Clark the chairman ex-officio. The personnel of this committee includes J. W. Barkdull,

Emile V. Stier, Eben Hardie, George W. Clay, C. DeB. Claiborne, Albert J. Wolf, Samuel W. Weis, Theodore Brunewald, W. H. Hendren, Col. Henry G. Hester, Henry Plauche, and Thomas J. Hill.

The following is the plan of organization and procedure of the

cotton conference, as prepared by the executive committee:

Delegates to the conference shall register by business interests, under the following classes:

- (1) Growers;
- (2) Ginners;
- (3) Seed crushers and manufac-

turers of seed products;

- (4) Compressors;
- (5) Cotton Merchants;
- (6) Transportation and insurance;
- (7) Banking;
- (8) Government and economics;
- (9) Spinners and manufacturers, American;
- (10) Spinners and manufacturers, foreign.
- (11) Textile merchants, converters and finishers.

Delegates representing interests not especially named in the above may register under any class as preferred.

The chairman and secretary, consulting with the other members of the executive committee, shall name a temporary chairman for each one of the 11 classes.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day of the conference, each shall meet at some designated place, choose a permanent chairman and secretary, and take such other action as it may deem fit.

Approximately 1,200 seats on the main floor of the hall in which the general sessions of the conference are to be held shall be equitably apportioned among the 11 classes composing the conference, and these seats shall be distributed at the earliest practicable moment to the permanent chairman of each class.

### Recommendations of Executive Committee.

The executive committee recommends to the conference that at its first session the permanent chairmen of the 11 classes of business interests composing the conference, the chairmen of the conference and the chairman and secretary of the executive committee be appointed a general committee on nominations, rules and general procedure, with power to add to its membership.

The executive committee recommends that the general committee of the conference, when appointed, embody the following provisions in its report:

1. In votes on resolutions, one vote shall be recorded for each class of delegates, and only votes that receive the support of the 11 classes shall be considered as the official action of the conference. A majority vote in each class shall control its vote, but in recording the vote of each class, its chairman shall state the percentage of ayes

## PROGRAM

### MONDAY, OCTOBER 13

10:00 a. m.—Meetings of the eleven business interests.

11:00 a. m.—Opening Session. Invocation; opening address by the governor of Louisiana; appointment of general committee; address of welcome by the mayor of New Orleans; address of welcome by a representative of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; address of welcome by a representative of New Orleans Association of Commerce, report of general committee; responses to addresses of welcome.

3:00 p. m.—Second Session.—Subject: "Future World Requirements and Production." Sub-topics: "American Acreage and Production"; "Other Sources of Production"; "World's Consumption"; "Stabilizing Production and Prices"; "New Sources of Cotton Production," Dwight B. Heard; "Stabilizing the Price of Cotton," Theodore H. Price; "The Necessity of Profitable Prices to the Producer," J. Skottowe Wannamaker.

8:00 p. m.—Third Session.—Subject: "The Growing and Handling of Cotton." Sub-topics: "Seed Selections"; "Improved Cultivation"; "Picking"; "Ginning"; "Compressing"; "Uniform Bales."

Addresses: "Securing Better Cotton by Seed Selection," E. C. Ewing; "The Growing of Cotton," John M. Parker; "Producing Better Cotton by Better Farming," Dr. Bradford A. Knapp; "The Need for Uniform Baling," Jesse Thorpe; "The Compressing of Cotton," W. D. Nesbitt.

### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14

9:00 a. m.—Fourth Session.—Subject: "Storage, Transportation and Insurance." Sub-topics: "Country Damage," E. A. Calvin; "The Warehousing of Cotton," William B. Thompson; "Transportation of Cotton," W. S. Turner; "The Insurance of Cotton," Milton Dargan; "Warehousing Receipts and Cotton Loans," J. Howard Ardrey.

3:00 p. m.—Group meetings of committees one, two, three, four and five. Afternoon otherwise reserved for excursions of entertainment.

8:00 p. m.—Fifth Session.—Subject: "The Buying and Selling of Cotton." Sub-topics: "Equitable Tare"; "Buying Net Weight"; "Moisture"; "Speculation"; "Uniform Classification"; "Contracts of Cotton Exchanges"; "Financing"; "Foreign Credits"; "Exports."

Addresses: "Equitable Tare and Buying Net Weight," E. D. Smith; "Uniform Classification of Cotton," D. S. Murph; "Buying Cotton for Future Delivery," Randall N. Durfee; "Improved Methods of Financing Cotton," John Bolinger.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

9:00 a. m.—Sixth Session.—Subject: "Statistics and World Problems." Sub-topics: "Census Bureau Statistics"; "Agricultural Department Statistics"; "Foreign Statistics"; "Labor Problems"; "Research"; "Textile Machinery"; "Permanent Organization."

Addresses: Address by Sir A. Herbert Dixon, subject to be announced; "International System of Reports and Statistics," O. P. Austin; "International Trade in Cotton Yarns," Thomas Walker Page; "Research in the Textile Industry," E. D. Walen; "Textile Machinery Requirements of the Immediate Future," E. Kent Swift; "Permanent Organization of Participants," W. Irving Bullard.

12:00 m.—Group meetings of committees six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16

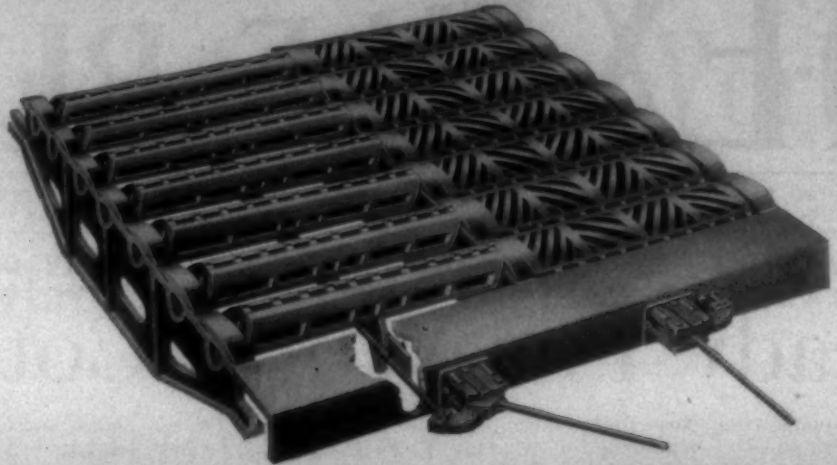
9:00 a. m.—Meeting of eleven classes of business interests to consider resolutions and instruct chairmen as to vote.

11:30 a. m.—Meeting of general committee to record votes on resolutions.

2:00 p. m.—Seventh Session.—Report by general committee of votes on resolutions. Closing addresses.

6:30 p. m.—Banquet.

## The Superior Grate Bar For Textile Mills

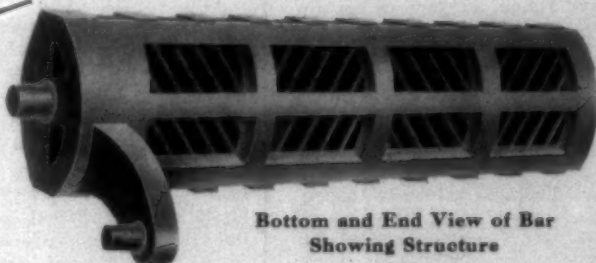


## THOMAS GRATE BARS

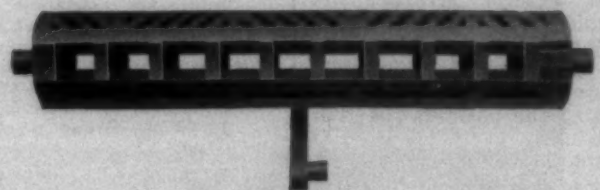
Have many distinctive features that have eliminated much of the fuel waste and trouble of the old type of grates. We want you to put the Thomas WSD Grate Bars to the test alongside of any other grate bars and we are confident they will prove their superiority in your plant. The Thomas Grate Bar banishes the hoe, rake and slash bar and with them the tremendous waste of fuel they caused. The wiggling, shaking, dumping motion permits you to keep the fire clean at all times. A gentle movement of the levers wiggles out the ashes. A longer stroke shakes out the slate and clinkers, and finally a full stroke of the lever dumps the remaining ashes.

Write for estimates of cost and possible savings in your plant. Our engineers will be glad to co-operate with you.

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



Bottom and End View of Bar  
Showing Structure



SIDE VIEW



and nays. All votes shall be published.

(2) Program addresses shall be limited to 15 minutes.

(3) Ten minutes shall be allotted to each speaker in general discussions, unless extended by majority vote of the meeting. No one to speak twice on any subject without unanimous consent.

(4) All speeches shall be confined to the subject under discussion.

The executive committee also recommends to the general committee, when appointed, that it nominate for permanent officers of the conference one president, five vice presidents, an executive secretary, a recording secretary, three assistant secretaries, and such other officers as it may seem fitting to nominate.

#### Plan of Sessions.

The chairman and secretary of the executive committee, in consultation with its other members, are given authority to arrange the sessions of the conference on the following general plan.

(1) An opening session devoted to addresses of welcome and responses, and to preliminary organization.

(2) A general session devoted to the discussion of future world requirements and production.

(3) A general session devoted to the growing and handling of cotton.

(4) A general session devoted to the storage, insurance and transportation of cotton.

(5) A general session devoted to the buying and selling of cotton.

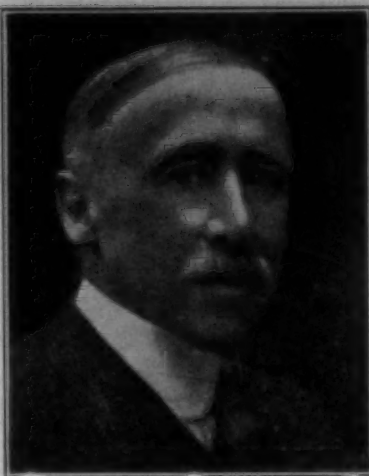
(6) A general session devoted to statistics and world problems of the cotton industry.

(7) A session devoted to report by the general committee of votes on resolutions.

#### Committee to Hold Hearings.

The chairman and secretary of the executive committee, in consultation with its other members, are given authority to select joint chairmen, and as far as practicable, the members of the following committees which, in each instance, shall hold hearings and report its conclusions to the general committee:

(1) Committee on World's Re-



Sir A. H. Dixon, Bart.

Chairman of the British Delegation; Chairman Cotton Control Board; Chairman of Board of Directors Fine Cotton Spinning and Doublers' Association Ltd.; Director Great Lever Spinning Co. Ltd.; Manchester Royal Exchange Ltd.

quirements and Stabilizing Production and Prices.

(2) Committee on Growing of Cotton, Seed Selection, Methods of Cultivation and Picking.

(3) Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing.

(4) Committee on Warehousing and Country Damage.

(5) Committee on Buying and Selling, Equitable Tare, Net Weight.

(6) Committee on Transportation and Insurance.

(7) Committee on Exchanges, Classification, Contracts, Speculation.

(8) Committee on Financing, Foreign Credits and Exports.

(9) Committee on Research, Reports and Statistics, Internal and Domestic.

(10) Committee on Permanent Organization.

The chairman and secretary of the executive committee, cooperating with the officers and members of the local committee, shall have authority to arrange meeting places for the conference, for the various classes into which its membership is to be divided, and for its several committees.

The chairman of the executive committee shall have authority to appoint a sub-committee, the chairman and member of which shall co-operate with the local committee in arranging the details of the banquet or banquets which are to conclude the conference.

#### Committee Personnel.

The following committees have just been named to aid in the operation of the conference:

Foreign Delegates' Reception Committee: William Mason Smith, chairman; Jovite Cau, E. Allegeyer, Wm. J. Bentley, Yvon L. M. du Quesnay, W. L. Clayton, Alfred C. Beane, Robert B. Eskridge, George Legrand, K. Fukushima, Peter Valion, A. N. Ivancich, S. W. King, Jr., Sol. H. Kahn, R. J. Williams, J. D. Morhan, Franklin Pugh, A. M. West, A. Renwick Beck, Benj. J. Williams, V. T. Davis, W. P. Stewart, H. M. Rankin, Guy Witherspoon, Paul U.

Thalman, D. Vila, Lawerence Blum, Harry R. Gould, A. M. Mayne, A. P. Stewart, A. B. Slack.

Entertainment Committee: A. C. Beane, chairman; Walter Parker, H. R. Gould, Alex Hyman, C. B. Thorn, A. W. Simpson, Eben Hardie, W. H. Hendren.

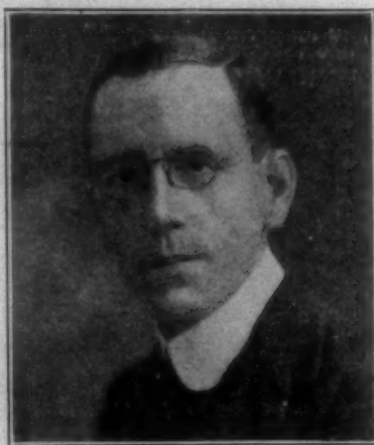
Reception Committee for Representatives: M. J. Sanders, chairman; George Plank, vice chairman; Alfred LeBlanc, W. H. Hendren, Neal M. Leach, Chas. Harrington.

Reception Committee for Insurance Delegation: George S. Kausler, chairman; W. J. Hardin, Jr., Roy Mendes, John R. Harrell, Peter F. Pesud, C. A. Spurl.

Reception Committee to Eastern and Southern Spinners: W. P. Stewart, chairman; Chauncey W. Butler, G. R. Bennett, James L. Bowling, C. B. Coate, A. M. Campbell, Benj. Clayton, Charles A. Francis, W. S. R. Beane, J. J. Lewrey, J. D. Goldman, Frank B. Hayne, Henry M. Hardie, W. R. Humphrey, Baylis Harris, Thomas A. Johnson, Herman Loeb, O. L. Lemarle, W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., A. L. Nelms, J. L. Newcomb, E. B. Norman, C. A. Nabors, Charles W. Shepard, Joseph St. Mary, W. W. Weatherford, Charles Tarver, J. W. Evans, Walter H. Well, Isidore Well, John W. Wade, A. C. Walker, Alvin A. Wolf.

Bankers' Reception Committee: John E. Bouden, chairman; W. R. Irby, vice chairman; aPul H. Saunders, L. M. Pool, Lyon H. Dinkins, Charles J. Theard, Adolph Dumser, James H. Tharp, R. S. Hecht, John R. Legler, Jr., A. B. Wheeler.

Farmers' Reception Committee: W. B. Thompson, chairman; John M. Parker, vice chairman; W. T. Hardie, Norman Mayer, Albert S.



Mr. Fred W. Barwick.

Delegate of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Manager of the Testing House and Laboratory of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Member of Council of the British Cotton Industry Research Association; Member of the Joint Studentship Committee of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee and the British Cotton-Growing Committee and the British Cotton Industry Research Association; Member of Council of the Textile Institute; late Manager of the Belfast Corporation Testing and Conditioning House; formerly at Imperial Institute, London, where he held a Mercers' Company's Research Fellowship in the Scientific and Technical Research Department.



Mr. Frank Nasmith.

Secretary of British Delegation; Delegate Textile Institute; Delegate National Federation of Textile Managers; Joint Editor Textile Recorder and Industrial Engineer; Consulting Textile Engineer; Author "Recent Cotton Mill Construction and Engineering"; Lecturer on "Cotton Trade and Markets" for Municipal School of Commerce, Manchester; Member Council Textile Institute; Member Council British Association of Textile Managers.

England, Charles E. Levy, Silas I. Hyman, Sim. Weis, J. Marks, Joseph A. Airy, Simon J. Shlenker, Henry E. Gumbel, B. F. Lengfield.

Automobile Committee: Mike S. Hart, chairman; J. D. Morhan, Will S. R. Beane, J. Gus Oliver, Jack Borneman, Charles Whitney Bouden, H. R. Gould, Mike Heymann, M. James Levy, M. F. Stiles, Harry Vick, Walter H. Weil, O. L. Lamarie.

Finance Committee: Albert J. Wolf, chairman; Eben Hardie, J. W. Barkdull, D. Vila, George W. Clay, John F. Clark.

#### Delegates Voice an Appreciation.

Upon reassembling in New York last Saturday, the members of the British delegation to the World Cotton Conference, who have been touring the principal cotton centers of the East, unanimously voiced their appreciation of the great kindness with which they were received in Boston, Mass., and neighborhood, and the remarkably efficient means they said were adopted for their entertainment. All hands said they felt under a distinct obligation to the members of the Arkwright Club in Boston, and those others who so unreservedly catered to their requirements in every direction.

They all subscribed to a letter to be forwarded to the secretary of the Arkwright Club, registering their deep appreciation of the courtesies extended them, and expressing their grateful thanks for his untiring service in their behalf.

When visiting the mills, however, one of the greatest surprises experienced was the appearance of the operatives as compared with that of the mill hands in England.

"Of course," said one man, "there has been a change in England during the past few years. At one time all the women wore shawls and the great majority wore clogs instead of shoes, and hats and coats were an



Mr. Charles Barrowdale Carryer.

Delegate Leicester Chamber of Commerce; Director Moore, Eady and Murcott Goode Ltd., hosiery manufacturers, Leicester; Chairman of W. T. Ellmore and Sons Ltd., willow growers and cane manufacturers, Thurmaston, near Leicester.



innovation. Some still cling to these articles, but now there is a certain uniformity of dress — dark-colored costumes and sailor hats."

"I shall always remember the shock I got when I saw girls in the spinning rooms wearing white stockings and shoes, and weavers who looked as if dressed for some social function, even to the extent of wearing diamond rings."

"We got used to it after a while. It is just one of the differences between the two countries that cannot be analyzed, but always being used to the sight of our rather somber clad workers, the festive garb of the help on this side was one of the first things we noticed."

#### British Delegation Is Representative.

When Great Britain selected her delegates to the World Cotton Conference, which opens at New Orleans October 13, she was obviously fully convinced that the conference would be sweeping in its scope and would cover every phase of the cotton industry. For the first time, therefore, Great Britain sent to a meeting of cotton men a group of delegates truly representative of every branch of the industry which she believes to be the largest in the world.

The delegation is headed by Sir A. Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Cotton Control Board and of the Fine Cotton Spinning and Doublers' Association. It has issued the following statement relative to its scope and personnel:

"It can be stated authoritatively that the British delegation to the World Cotton Conference represents every phase of the British cotton industry, and is unique in the annals of the trade. Previous conferences have been sectional. The most striking example of such sectional conferences has been the annual meetings of the International Federation of Spinners and Manufacturers held in various countries, but discontinued during the war. Although of extreme importance, the delegates at such conferences represented only two sections of the trade—spinning and manufacturing.

"The appeal in the present case has been to every section of the industry, and the response has been remarkable. It is the most representative and important industrial delegation that has ever been got together to attend a conference. The cotton industry of Great Britain is the largest industry in the world, and no section has been denied representation.

"Official delegates have been nominated from the following associations, federations and institutes:

"British Board of Trade, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester Cotton Association, Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Ashton Federation of Cotton Spinners, Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, Federation of Calico Printers, Employers' Federation of Bleachers, Employers' Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers, Port of Manchester, Manchester Importers and Exporters, Textile Institute, Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Leicester Chamber of Commerce, Nottingham Chamber of

Commerce, the Central Bankers, National Federation for Textile Managers, the British Cotton-Growing Association, the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that representatives from bodies connected with cotton growing, cotton broking and merchandry, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, knitting, lace-making, transportation, warehousing, banking, merchandising, shipping and research are all included in the delegation.

"Such associations as the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association speak for the employers, and delegates from these and similar bodies represent some 50,000,000 spindles, 700,000 looms and 1,600 different firms. These associations are the active directing organizations of the spinning and manufacturing section of the industry, and in their official capacity have not been represented hitherto at such a conference as that to be held at New Orleans.

"They are entirely distinct from such a body as the Textile Institute, for example, which was formed to act as a trade educational institute and to initiate research and educational propaganda for the general good of the whole textile industry. The National Federation of Textile Managers is a comparatively new association, comprising some 1,100



Sir Frank Warner, K. B. E.

Delegate British Board of Trade; member firm Warner & Sons, silk manufacturers, London; President Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 1910-17; Member Textiles Committee, Board of Trade, 1916; Member Linen and Silk Committee, War Trade Department, 1916-18; Foreign Office Expert Delegate at Silk Congress of Allies, Paris, 1916-17; Chairman Silk Advisory Committee, Imperial Institute, 1917-18; Advisor Board of Trade on Textiles, 1918; Vice Chairman Empire Flax-Growing Committee, Board of Trade, 1918; President of Textile Institute; Member Council of Royal Society of Arts; Member Royal Commission for the Brussels, Rome and Turin International Exhibitions; Member Standing Committee of Advice for Education in Art, 1911-95. In addition to the officially-credited delegates, the British party embodies a number of visitors, all of whom are closely connected with the industry.



Mr. Harry Cooper.

Delegate of the Textile Institute; Director of the British Cotton Waste Association Ltd.; Junior Partner in the firm of Edwin Cooper, River Street, Bolton, cotton waste merchants and hydraulic packers; Educated Manchester Grammar School and Victoria University.

members, who are the managers of the textile mills, and if they do not actually control the destinies of such mills, are responsible for their practical operation.

"The finishing end of the industry will, for the first time, take part in a conference of this sort, each of the four constituent sections of the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers being represented. Brought together largely to deal in common with labor questions during the war, they have found scope for joint action in many other directions, and, as their membership in each case embraces almost the whole of the industry, they are able to speak with considerable authority. The Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers are the oldest of these bodies. The Federation of Calico Printers, though only formed three years ago, already embraces about 97 per cent of the production of machine printing, as well as a considerable proportion of the block printing production of the United Kingdom; and the Federation of Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers, though formed less than a year ago, already includes all the important firms engaged in these processes.

"The work of chambers of commerce is no doubt well known, and this is the first time representatives from the various chambers of commerce have been co-delegates with the representatives of the productive end of the trade. The work of the Liverpool Cotton Association is no doubt well known, but the fact to be emphasized is that the constitution of the delegation is absolutely without precedent, and reflects the feeling as to the great importance of the New Orleans Conference.

"Although representatives to committees have been appointed and meetings held, the delegates are here to enter wholeheartedly into the true spirit of discussion in an endeavor to find means for the betterment of the industry as a whole. They recognize that it is not possible to arrive immediately at con-

clusions which may seriously affect the conditions at present existing in such an old-established industry as that devoted to the supply of raw material, spinning of yarn and manufacture of cloth. They do, however, believe that the present conference affords opportunities for an exchange of views which should lead to a more intimate and clear understanding of the difficulties met with in sections of the industry other than their own. It is by this interchange of ideas that ultimate good will result, and the British delegates are willing and ready to devote their energies to the work of the conference, imbued with a belief that it is a milestone in the life of the industry, and an occasion of importance and significance.

"The chairman or leader of the British delegation is Sir A. Herbert Dixon, Bart., the chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd., a combine of mills which have 7,000,000 spindles. Sir Herbert Dixon is also a delegate from the British Board of Trade. He was the chairman of the Cotton Control Board, and is a director of the Manchester Royal Exchange and the Great Lever Spinning Co., Ltd.

"The general secretary to the British delegation is Frank Nasmith, who acted as European secretary for the conference between the return of the European Commission to the United States and the formation of the British delegation. Mr. Nasmith is joint editor of the Textile Recorder, member of the Council of the Textile Institute, and of the Council of the British Association of Textile Works Managers, acting at New Orleans as delegate for both bodies."

#### Needs of Cotton World Told by Frank Nasmith.

Boston.—Frank Nasmith, editor of the British Textile Recorder and secretary of the British cotton delegation en route to the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, in an interview with the Boston News Bureau, said:

"From a world viewpoint there is a serious shortage of cotton goods, a considerable deficit in cotton spindles; a need of more raw cotton, especially of good grades, and of financing arrangements for its purchase; and a further great potential expansion in uses of cotton fabrics.

"Cotton enters 98 per cent of the world's garments. Much of the world is today not far removed from nakedness. Much of it, especially the loin-cloth regions, will want to wear more than before. You know the classic remark on what it would mean if each Chinaman wore his shirt an inch longer. Think what it would mean if we in England sold the Chinese 7s 6d per capita instead of 3s 9d, as may well come to pass. It is such considerations that underlie the cotton and textile markets' strength.

"Old World spindles have been reduced in number by destruction and by neglected depreciation, beside a lack of normal growth. We in England are about 25,000,000 spindles behind what should be our total today. Five years of wear and tear at 5 per cent yearly allowance spells practically 20,000,000; and we should



in peace time have further added 1,000,000 a year. No new building or machinery was permitted in wartime, save for a stray machine or so on direct war work.

"On the continent the story was of course far worse in the ravaged districts. But they are resuming quite rapidly. Five of the big plants in Lille, for example, have got going again.

"Now we face a cost on new spindles 325 per cent to 350 per cent above pre-war figures. Also a delay in deliveries running up to a year or nearly two years. It is a rationing and stand-in-line performance. If you want 50,000 spindles each for two mills, your order will be taken for only one—and in your turn. A mill proposition in China was lately promised only a part of its requirements by 1921.

"As indicating how mill costs have risen, the total expense of converting gray goods into finished products, which used to run from 1/2 to 1 1/4 d a yard, has climbed to a minimum of 3 1/4 d. Our labor relations are now fairly well composed, but somewhat indeterminate, dependent on what living costs will be in 1920.

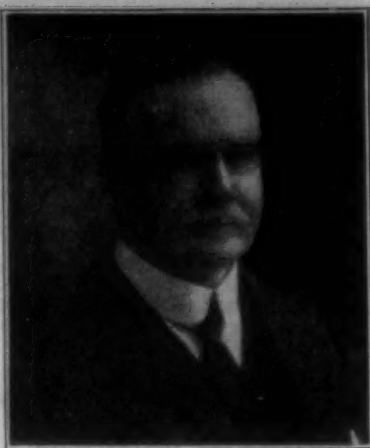
"Our operatives have 'let down' in output somewhat, but not much. They are accustomed to getting out the capacity of the machinery, and are in fact controlled by it. They offer less of a problem than your help in being homogeneous,—all Britishers, not a variety of nationalities. They possess an inherited, bred-in-the-bone craft skill or instinct.

"In this, and in certain differences of water, climate, etc., as well as in the world's great need for goods, lies the essential reason why there should be no cut-throat competition in cotton goods between Britain and America in foreign markets. Rather there will be a complementary relation. We shall adhere to and control in the finer grades and styles. American mills can find abundant opportunity in somewhat coarser lines.

"There is plenty of room for both. Demand is good in all countries. It is especially keen in some of the minor markets like the Near East, as distinguished from the Orient. Our Lancashire mills are practically sold ahead late into next spring. They have maintained prices firmly and buyers have looked in vain for concessions at which much more new business would readily be placed.

"The dye question is with us, as with you, a vexing problem. We also have been discussing protection, although the only textile interests to get it are in hosiery, and that does not seem sure to stick. We have our new dye combine, with the Government a shareholder. But the blunt truth is that we shall need a good deal of the German dyes. Apart from the consideration that they must sell such things to pay indemnities, the fact is that we have so far been able to develop only five absolutely fast colors, out of all the many that are needed, and that the best promise made us of complete independence is 15 years.

"We shall go on experimenting, but meanwhile we must keep our great textile trade going. To bar German dyes would mean to gain a



Mr. Charles Dukinfield.

Delegate of the Liverpool Cotton Association; resided in Southern States of America in the seventies; started in business on his own account in 1883; joined Liverpool Cotton Association, 1883; Member New York Cotton Exchange, 1907; served Board of Directors Liverpool Cotton Association for 10 years, President 1908-9.

little and lose a lot. Our rivals would buy them. The Germans could buy as well as make the gray goods and undermine us. Think of the monopoly value in the words 'guaranteed fast dyes.'

"Also we want plenty of good cotton—long staple. We will buy practically all of that sort that your South will raise; but much of your considerable current carry-over is accumulated inferior grades, in which we are not much interested. We can hardly see much enlightened self-interest in efforts here at crop restriction. Rather it should pay to give more attention to improving the staple and also the primary grading.

"Eventually, it seems to me, restriction may hurt the South. Other countries may creep up on it. I do not speak so much of the efforts within our own Empire as of the possibilities in Brazil. There the climate and soil conditions permit of an excellent staple, approaching the Egyptian. Labor is cheap there. There area is such that it has been theoretically calculated 20,000,000 bales could be raised; practically, the present yield of less than a million could readily be multiplied several times, the only need is capital for development, and that will be supplied.

"Egypt will gradually increase its yield as irrigation progresses along the Nile. Elsewhere in Africa it is largely a question of arousing native interest by proving that cotton will pay. A new English device—the Segundo defibrator, which cleanly separates the 'fuz' from the seed, giving practically another product and a better seed—may prove an influential factor in this connection.

"It will be slow work improving the short staple of India's 4,000,000 bales. We in England use only 2 1/2 per cent of the Indian crop. Only 44 per cent of that crop comes down to the ports, the rest being consumed in local native hand manufacture. But a large Indian yield—as now promised with a good monsoon—is

welcome not only for its economic benefit to India, but because it releases to our home advantage so much more high grade cotton out of the world's total supply.

"Besides longer staple, we would like to see on this side better baling and compressing. The American bale is a sad sight when it arrives—badly packed, bursting open and dirtied, with much aggregate loss of contents and after much waste of space through poor compression. A needed reform is payment by net weight—as done here in New England—instead of the custom of 6 per cent or 30 pounds allowance for weight and tare. A good deal of this is taken up now in extra bagging, which mainly results in imparting more dirt. That item alone amounts to the cargo capacity of 10 10,000-ton steamers a year.

"Better cotton, and much more of it is the world's need. Instead of less than 20,000,000 bales, as raised this year, a world crop of perhaps 40,000,000 bales will be wanted within 20 years."

#### American Representation to Conference.

The American representation to the conference is expected to total 5,740 delegates, divided among the different organizations as follows:

Delegates	
Growers of Cotton.....	1800
Ginners of Cotton.....	600
Bankers, North and South....	940
Cotton Oil Seed Manufacturers	200
The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers .....	200
American Cotton Manufacturers Association .....	200
Southern Commercial Bodies..	640
Southern Commercial Congress	100
Delegates at Large.....	200
Traffic and Transportation....	60
Southern Cotton Shippers' Association .....	50
American Compress Association	50



Mr. J. L. Edmondson.

Delegate of Federation of Calico Printers; Secretary of the Federation of Calico Printers, and of the Society of Master Calico Printers; formerly News Editor of the Manchester Courier, and at the Manchester office of the Daily Mail; was lent by his Federation during the war to act as Secretary of the Cotton Textile Industries' Association for Oils and Fats, and of the Allied Trades Priorities Committee, set up under the authority of the War Cabinet.

Texas Cotton Association.....	25
Arkansas Cotton Trade Association .....	25
National Association of Finishers .....	25
Textile Merchants .....	25
Converters' Association .....	25
Foreign Trade Council.....	25
National Board of Fire Underwriters .....	25
Representative of Gin Compression .....	25
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers	50
American Institute of Marine Underwriters .....	25
American Cotton Waste Association .....	25
New England Cotton Buyers' Association .....	10
Fall River Buyers' Association	5
Providence Cotton Buyers' Association .....	10
New Orleans Cotton Exchange	130
New York Cotton Exchange....	30
Montgomery Cotton Exchange.	10
Selma Cotton Exchange.....	5
Little Rock Cotton Exchange..	10
Mobile Cotton Exchange.....	10
Augusta Cotton Exchange.....	10
Savannah Cotton Exchange...	20
St. Louis Cotton Exchange....	10
Vicksburg Cotton Exchange...	5
Oklahoma Cotton Exchange...	5
Clarksdale Cotton Exchange...	5
Yazoo City Cotton Exchange...	5
Atlanta Commercial Exchange	5
Memphis Cotton Exchange...	20
Galveston Cotton Exchange...	10
Waco Cotton Exchange.....	5
Houston Cotton Exchange.....	20
Dallas Cotton Exchange.....	20
Paris Cotton Exchange.....	5
San Antonio Cotton Exchange..	5
Fort Worth Cotton Exchange...	10
Greenville Cotton Exchange...	5
Greenwood Cotton Exchange...	5
Norfolk Cotton Exchange.....	5
Charleston Cotton Exchange...	10

#### Foreign Delegates to World Cotton Conference.

The personnel of the foreign delegation in America to attend the World Cotton Conference next week is as follows:

J. S. Addison, Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., Wellington Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

Paola Alberzoni, Association Cotoniara Italiana, via Manzoni 41, Milan, Italy.

Dr. Jose Joaquin da Silva Amado, Associacao Industrial Portuguesa, Rua do Mundo, 20 1., Lisbon, Portugal.

D. H. Andrea, commercial attache, Netherlands legation.

Fred W. Barwick, manager testing house and laboratory, Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, England.

Sir A. Sherry Bann, member of parliament, England, accompanied by Lady Sherry Bann.

C. J. Bergh, Malmo, Sweden, address care Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange Bldg., New York city.

Eduardo Blikstad, Nydalens Compagnie, Christiania, Norway.

Haakon Blikstad, Christiania Seildugsfabrik, A. S., Christiania, Norway.

Charles Barrowdale Carriger, Moore Eady & Murecott Goode, Ltd., Leicester, England.

Guiseppe Casali, Cottonificio Deli' Acqua, Lissoni Castiglioni di Busto, Arsizio.



Joseph Catlow, England.  
D. T. Chadwick, Indian trade commissioner, Winchester house, London, England.  
John Charnock, Bolton Union Spinning company, Bolton, England.  
J. Herbert Clegg, Batcheldor, Crook & Clegg, Empire building, Fazakerly street, Liverpool, England.  
Charles Clerc, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Havre, France.  
Harold Cliff, England.  
Harry Cooper, Edwin Cooper, River Street, Bolton, England.  
John Crompton, (Mrs. and Miss Crompton), Manchester, England.  
Thomas Crook, 3, Exchange street, Manchester, England.  
Mr. Dennis, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Paris, France.  
H. E. Dixon, England.  
Sir Joseph Barton de Dobenin, Jr., Nove Mesto, Bohemia, Czecho-Slovakia.  
Sir Joseph Barton de Dobenin, Nove Mesto, Czecho-Slovakia.  
J. W. Buckle, Crossley and company, Bradford, England.  
J. Dirbyshire, England.  
Mr. Desmit, care Association Coloniere de Belgique, Ghent, Belgium.  
Sir A. H. Dixon, Bart., Chairman British Delegation; chairman Cotton Control Board; chairman board directors Fine Cotton Spinning and Doublers' Association, Ltd.; director Great Lever Spinning Co., Ltd.; Manchester Royal Exchange, Ltd.  
Charles Dukinfield, C. Dukinfield & Co., 80 Cotton Exchange Building, Liverpool, England.  
J. L. Edmondson, 22 Albany Road, Victoria Park, Manchester, England.  
Jean Fauchille, Fauchille et Depins, Lille, Nord, France.  
Anus Filameur, France.  
F. Fontinalls, Barcelona, Spain.  
Dr. Tullio Fossati, Cottonificio di Sondrio & Monza, Felice Fossati, Nioza, Italy.  
Arthur Foster, George Dewhurst, Ltd., Preston, England.  
William Frost, William Frost & Sons, Ltd., The Rowans, Macclesfield, England.  
Albert Frua, care A. Nordeu & Co., Exchange Building, New York city.  
T. E. Garside, Shiloh Spinning Company, Ltd., Royton, England.  
J. T. Gee, Williams Deacons' Bank, Ltd., London, England.  
Herbert M. Gibson, 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England.  
Henry K. Gill, F. Steiner and Co., Ltd., Church Bank House, Church, Accrington, England.  
T. N. Grant, Wright, Howarth & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, New Mills, near Stockport, England.  
H. P. Gregg, Manchester, to be accompanied by Mrs. Gregg.  
Paul Gugelmann, Langenthal, Switzerland.  
T. Hadfield, (Miss Hadfield), England.  
Richard Hamer, The Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd., 22 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, England.  
Fernand Hanus, Rue aux Draps, Ghent, Belgium.  
A. E. Hawley, Jr., M. C., A. E. Hawley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Harry Heaps, Pioneer Mill, Radcliffe, nEngland.  
J. E. Hearbe, England.  
George A. Heginbottom, E. Heginbottom & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne,

England.  
Emil Hernych, care Czecho-Slovak Textile Manufacturers' Association, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.  
Giuseppe Edmondo Hess, via Manzoni 39, Milan, Italy.  
Fred Holroyd, Overgate, Elland, Yorkshire.  
R. H. Hooper, Liverpool, England.  
Mr. Houyet, care Association Cottoniere de Belgique, Ghent, Belgium.  
A. B. Ireland, C. W. Ireland & Co., 40 Hopwood avenue, Manchester, England.  
Fritz Jenny-Durst, Ziebelbriicke, Switzerland.  
W. Johnson, Hawley & Johnson, Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Clares Lees, Manager River Ethelrow Bleaching Company, Ltd., Manchester, England.  
Mr. Lemarchand, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Rouen, France.  
Herbert Livesey, 33, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England.  
J. Barber Lomax, Cannon Brothers, Ltd., Bolton, England.  
Havelock Lonsdale, England.  
Dr. Lynes, England, accompanied by Mrs. Lynes.  
O. Mallalieu, Ashton, England.  
Thomas Manley, Leicester, England.  
Max von Martini, Zurich.  
T. G. Mellors, England.  
E. Ramsey Moode, Watson & Co., Orleans House, Edmund street, Liverpool, England.  
F. A. Moore, secretary to Sir James Hope Simpson, Liverpool, England.  
Frank Moore, Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Albert Moos, Weisslingen, Switzerland.  
Thomas Morley, Thomas Morley & Son, Leicester, England.  
Ole Morch, president Norwegian Cotton Mills Association, Christiana, Norway.  
Captain J. A. Murdocke, 27 Cannon street, Manchester, England.  
Comm. Giorgio Mylius, Associazione Cotoniera, Italiana, Milan, Italy.  
Frank Nasmith, Secretary British Delegation; delegate Textile Institute; delegate National Federation of Textile Managers; joint editor Textile Recorder, and Industrial Engineer; consulting textile engineer; lecturer for Municipal School of Commerce, Manchester; member of Council Textile Institute; Member Council British Association of Textile Managers.  
Mr. Neufize, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Paris, France.  
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J. Sugden Smith, Mrs. Sugden Smith, J. Hind & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.  
Marshall Stevens, member of parliament, Trafford Park Estates.  
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Thomas Warburton, The Hollies, Alderley Edge, England.

Sir Frank Warner, K. B. E., Warner & Sons, London, England.

W. Westerman, president Rotterdamsche, Bankvereeniging, Rotterdam, Holland.

James Whitham, Dutchess Spinning Company, Shaw, near Oldham, England.

R. Worswick, Hall Car Mills, Rawtenstall.

Nicolay Young, A. S. Nordisk Tekstil, Christiania, Norway.

Dr. E. Zucker, care Czecho-Slovak Textile Manufacturers' Association, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

#### Report on Cotton Being Questioned.

J. Skottowe Wannamaker, of Columbia, president of the American Cotton Association, said Saturday that the association would ask for an investigation by Congress of the Government report on cotton issued Thursday. This action, he said, would be taken as a result of urgent requests received by the association, not only from the producers and business interests in the South, but from other interests in the various sections, including the cotton exchanges. The requests, he said, had come from various sections of the country.

"The association has been urged from every section," said Mr. Wannamaker, "to take the necessary steps to have resolutions passed by Congress providing for an investigation as to the indicated yield shown by this report. The association is now making a painstaking investigation throughout the entire belt as a result of these complaints and will lay the information which it obtains before Congress."

"The Government report issued Thursday gave the condition of cotton as 54.4. The condition of the crop on the same day last year was given as 54.4. The indicated yield for this year, according to the Government report, is 158 pounds lint cotton per acre. Last year, when the condition was given as being the same as this year, the indicated yield was given as only 137 pounds. Why the difference? Regardless of the fact that the report shows serious damage from boll weevil, boll worms and insects, it gives the indicated yield as being greater than last year's. The Government report appeared this time in somewhat changed form, the indicated yield for South Carolina is given as 211 pounds per acre. We know absolutely that this is wrong. A canvass made by our association shows this to be an error."

"A canvass made by the association throughout the belt shows that cotton is opening prematurely, that the bolls are undersized. The lint shows a marked decrease."

"In justice to the farmer, the manufacturer and the consumer, an investigation should be authorized by Congress. We do not charge that the department of agriculture would intentionally overestimate the yield. We have not, however, the slightest doubt but that an overestimate has been made. Had the correct indicated yield been given, based upon the acreage shown by the

department after deducting for abandonment of 1,570,000 acres, leaving total acreage of 32,390,000, the highest estimate possible under the existing conditions, with diseased plant, ravaged by insects, premature opening, etc., the indicated yield could not have exceeded 9,775,000 bales at the outside, exclusive of linters, even with a very late frost. "With representatives through the

length and breadth of this entire belt, we are in position to give first hand information concerning the crop and base our statement upon actual facts. We shall use every effort in our power to have this error corrected, and in the meantime we feel convinced that if the department itself will make a recanvass, it will detect the error indicated and take necessary steps to correct the

same. "We are writing every member of Congress from the South urging that they insist upon this investigation, and we call upon cotton producers all over the South to do likewise."

The chief trouble with clever men is that too many of them think they are clever enough to get along without work.

# The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

*Comfort* is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

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QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

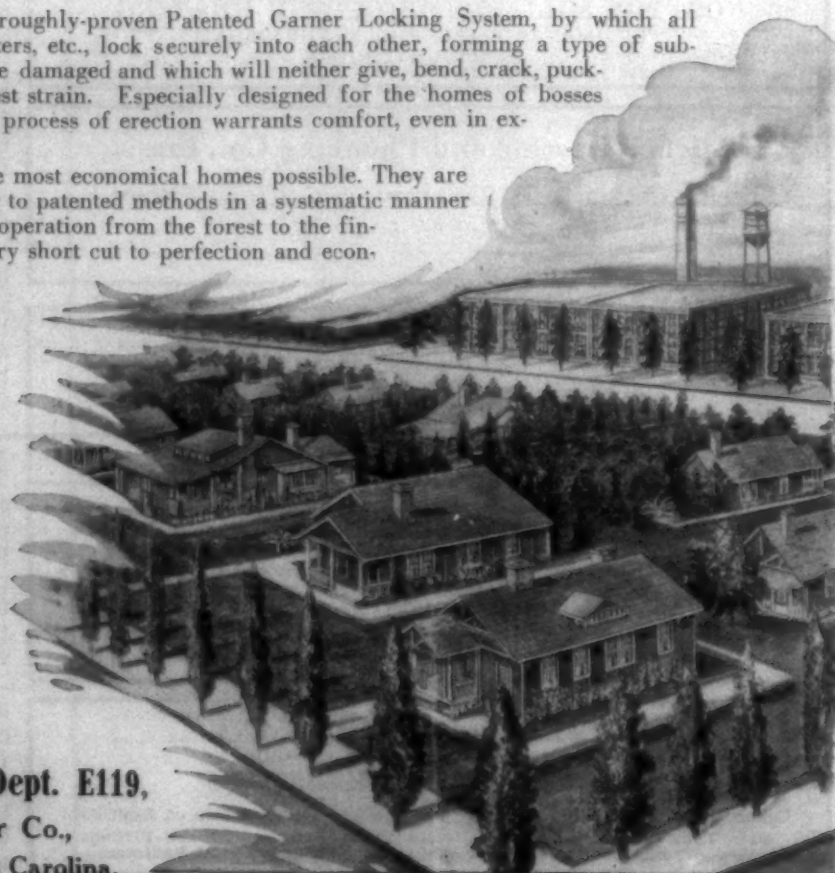
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

**The Most Logical, Modern, Practical, Economical Method of Home Building.**

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Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**





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D. T. Chadwick, Indian trade commissioner, Winchester house, London, England.  
John Charnock, Bolton Union Spinning company, Bolton, England.  
J. Herbert Clegg, Batchelder, Crook & Clegg, Empire building, Fazakerly street, Liverpool, England.  
Charles Clerc, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Havre, France.  
Harold Cliff, England.  
Harry Cooper, Edwin Cooper, River Street, Bolton, England.  
John Crompton, (Mrs. and Miss Crompton), Manchester, England.  
Thomas Crook, 3, Exchange street, Manchester, England.  
Mr. Dennis, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Paris, France.  
H. E. Dixon, England.  
Sir Joseph Barton de Dobenin, Jr., Nove Mesto, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia.  
Sir Joseph Barton de Dobenin, Nove Mesto, Czechoslovakia.  
J. W. Buckle, Crossley and company, Bradford, England.  
J. Derbyshire, England.  
Mr. Desmit, care Association Coloniere de Belgique, Ghent, Belgium.  
Sir A. H. Dixon, Bart., Chairman British Delegation; chairman Cotton Control Board; chairman board directors Fine Cotton Spinning and Doublers' Association, Ltd.; director Great Lever Spinning Co., Ltd.; Manchester Royal Exchange, Ltd.  
Charles Dukinfeld, C. Dukinfeld & Co., 80 Cotton Exchange Building, Liverpool, England.  
J. L. Edmondson, 22 Albany Road, Victoria Park, Manchester, England.  
Jean Fauchille, Fauchille et Depins, Lille, Nord, France.  
Anus Filameur, France.  
F. Fontinalls, Barcelona, Spain.  
Dr. Tullio Fossati, Cotonificio di Sondrio & Monza, Felice Fossati, Nioza, Italy.  
Arthur Foster, George Dewhurst, Ltd., Preston, England.  
William Frost, William Frost & Sons, Ltd., The Rowans, Macclesfield, England.  
Albert Frua, care A. Nordeu & Co., Exchange Building, New York city.  
T. E. Garside, Shiloh Spinning Company, Ltd., Royton, England.  
J. T. Gee, Williams Deacons' Bank, Ltd., London, England.  
Herbert M. Gibson, 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England.  
Henry K. Gill, F. Steiner and Co., Ltd., Church Bank House, Church, Accrington, England.  
T. N. Grant, Wright, Howarth & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, New Mills, near Stockport, England.  
H. P. Gregg, Manchester, to be accompanied by Mrs. Gregg.  
Paul Gugelmann, Langenthal, Switzerland.  
T. Hadfield, (Miss Hadfield), England.  
Richard Hamer, The Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd., 22 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, England.  
Fernand Hanus, Rue aux Draps, Ghent, Belgium.  
A. E. Hawley, Jr., M. C., A. E. Hawley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Harry Heaps, Pioneer Mill, Radcliffe, England.  
J. E. Hearbe, England.  
George A. Heginbottom, E. Heginbottom & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne,

England.  
Emil Hernych, care Czechoslovak Textile Manufacturers' Association, Prague, Czechoslovakia.  
Giuseppe Edmondo Hess, via Manzoni 39, Milan, Italy.  
Fred Holroyd, Overgate, Elland, Yorkshire.  
R. H. Hooper, Liverpool, England.  
Mr. Houyet, care Association Coloniere de Belgique, Ghent, Belgium.  
A. B. Ireland, C. W. Ireland & Co., 40 Hopwood avenue, Manchester, England.  
Fritz Jenny-Durst, Ziebelbriicke, Switzerland.  
W. Johnson, Hawley & Johnson, Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Clare Lees, Manager River Ethelrow Bleaching Company, Ltd., Manchester, England.  
Mr. Lemarchand, Syndicat Normand de la Filature de Coton, Rouen, France.  
Herbert Livesey, 33, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England.  
J. Barber Lomax, Cannon Brothers, Ltd., Bolton, England.  
Havelock Lonsdale, England.  
Dr. Lynes, England, accompanied by Mrs. Lynes.  
O. Mallalieu, Ashton, England.  
Thomas Manley, Leicester, England.  
Max von Martini, Zurich.  
T. G. Mellors, England.  
E. Ramsey Moode, Watson & Co., Orleans House, Edmund street, Liverpool, England.  
F. A. Moore, secretary to Sir James Hope Simpson, Liverpool, England.  
Frank Moore, Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester, England.  
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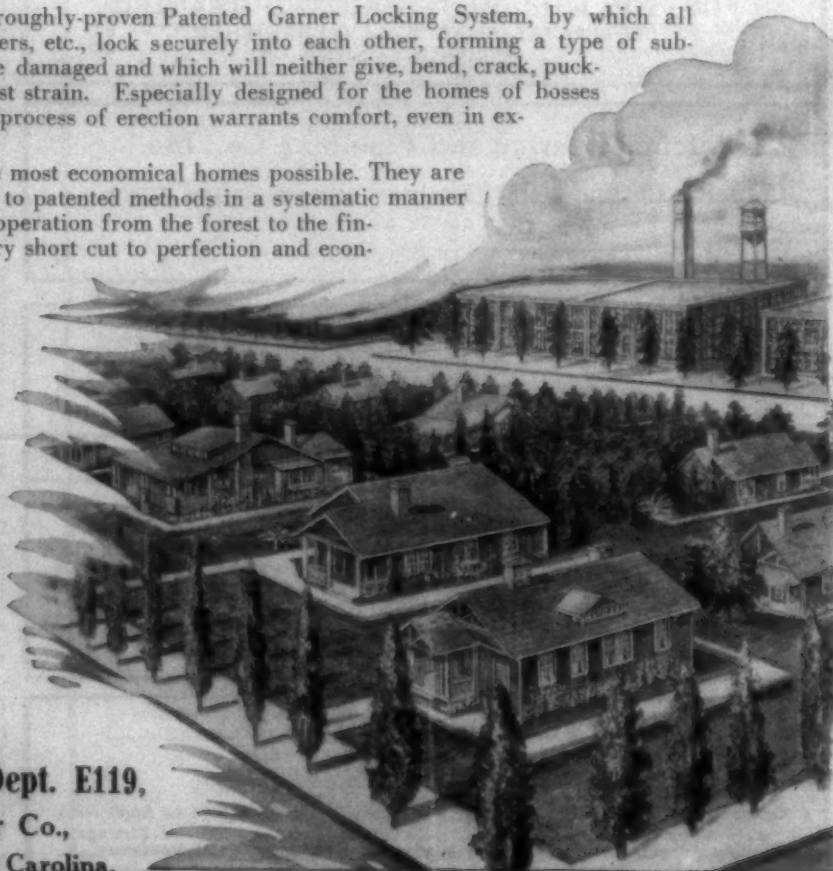
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For fuller explanation address

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Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**





### Good Program for Southern Textile Association.

In addition to H. R. Fitzgerald and J. D. Woodside, who will address the meeting of the Southern Textile Association as announced last week, O. Max Gardner, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, will speak on the subject, "The Menace of Ignorance." Mr. Gardner is a forceful speaker and his address will prove of interest to all those who attend.

The convention will convene Friday morning, October 24th, at 10 o'clock and continue through Saturday, October 25th. Prospects for a large attendance continue to grow, and we believe that a larger number of superintendents will be in Charlotte than has attended any former meeting anywhere.

President F. Gordon Cobb is urging all carders and spinners who received questionnaires to send them in this week. Carders should mail their reports to Marshall Dilling of Gastonia, N. C., and spinners to J. B. Harris, Greenwood, S. C. The answers must be received at once so as to be included in the reports to be read at the Association.

The primary object of the Southern Textile Association is to bring about an exchange of ideas which

will prove helpful in the operation of a cotton mill. Through the questionnaire method it will be possible to present to the meeting the ideas of scores of overseers while heretofore under the practical discussion plan only one or two men from each department could express his ideas.

Entertainment for the delegates is not being overlooked and in addition to the practical benefits there will be plenty of amusement for everybody. If you have not already done so make arrangements now to come to Charlotte October 24 and 25.

### Hosiery for Export Reported as Selling.

There is some export buying being done in the underwear and hosiery market, but for the most part it is of a staple nature. Mills and selling agents are receiving calls for a general line of merchandise for export to Europe and Central and South America, and, as a rule, it is for the better grades of knit goods. Cheaper lines are not wanted except in a few cases.

In hosiery there is still a noticeable demand for silks for both men and women, and this is helping to further strengthen what is already a very strong market.

## CORRECT SANITATION DEPENDS LARGELY UPON THE PLUMBER

Perfect sanitation means a perfect system in every sense of the word.

The thousands of manufacturers now using the perfect system are a guarantee that there is but one system after all for the modern plant.

There is a surprising uniformity in this universal popularity of the present-day plumber's work. The proportion of perfect sanitary systems in each State to the number of manufacturers in each State is almost the same everywhere.

A plant takes on to color, so to speak, from its surroundings, and it is not at all strange that a system should appeal equally to the manufacturers of Florida and Dakota and in Texas and New York State. On this question of sanitation East, West, North and South meet.

If all those from the four quarters of the country were asked to sound a warning that would be of the greatest possible help to other manufacturers, they would say emphatically, "Beware of substitutes!" For anything short of the perfect system is the cause of profit-loss, devitalized ability, and impaired health, and is the forerunner of hundreds of annoyances that sap the energy and vitality of your employees. Ninety per cent of your sanitation problems can be solved in a short conference with your local plumber!

He is the author of a perfect sanitary system which provides for the maintenance of desirable conditions and surroundings in the most natural way, and he has carried the idea all over the country.

As a consequence we find gratifying margins of profits, increased health, together with a minus of those countless ills and annoyances which rankled in the breast of the honest employee a few years ago.

Every part of the body responds to harmonious conditions. The body is made up of countless cells. And every cell in us thinks. They all decline in the face of an uncongenial atmosphere. The Power Plant of the body begins to slow down and this is the beginning of trouble for both employer and employee.

Inferior systems of sanitation only neutralize such effects because of their seeming adequacy for the needs. This ultimately proves to be untrue. The neutralized effects are ready to come back again in flocking numbers when the substitute system has

had its short day.

How much more safe would it be to attack these problems at their source by installing a perfect sanitary system at once. Instead of attempting to neutralize the undesirable condition after it has formed, why not prevent it from forming in the first place?

Unsanitary conditions are caused by improper and unscientific sanitary methods, and the remedy is found in the brains and shop of the plumber—in plumbing correctly.

By the up-to-date sanitary methods, without the use of inferior systems many common, everyday sanitary troubles can be banished. Here is the simple secret of the whole thing.

If a piece of machinery is broken you wouldn't try to substitute that piece with a piece of wood of similar design. Common sense would tell you to replace an exact copy of the same material. Common sense will tell you the same thing about your problems of sanitation.

If you are thinking of a system which you now know to be inadequate for your needs, you are just putting in wood for the pure, strong metal. You are forgetting ultimate results. For an inferior system will not, cannot correct the unsanitary conditions around any plant. Instead the problem is only aggravated and becomes worse every day. Go to the root of your sanitation troubles by consulting your local plumber. Then you have a permanent remedy.

The health of your employees is precious. Their ability to produce and earn is their staff of life and your steady profits and prosperity. Take no chances with either—you cannot get along without them both.

With the assistance of the plumber you can easily apply scientific sanitary methods to your own problems and rest secure over the results.

This consultation will show you all you want to know about good and effective plumbing and the installation of a perfect sanitary system and its relation to health and profits—and the way it operates at a minimum cost.

Better consult him today.

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## English Cotton Men Impressed By Tour of The United States

A mass of impressions which, when digested and analyzed, they believe will result in benefits to the cotton spinning and weaving industry of Great Britain, were obtained by a delegation from the Bolton Managers' and Overseers' Association during a three weeks' tour of American textile plants which ended Saturday. The Englishmen sailed Sunday for home on the Lapland Saturday at noon.

J. E. Hayes, president of the Bolton organization, and a member of the firm of Richard Harwood & Son, headed the British mission, which came under the auspices of Lord Leverhulme. The other members were G. Clapperton, of the Howe Spinning Co.; J. Hill, of the Dove Spinning Co.; J. L. Howarth, of Omrod, Hardcastle & Co.; W. Heaps, of Swan Lane Mills, and C. A. Hayes, of Joshua Crook & Sons. The party was accompanied on the trip by Carroll Hutchins, of the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., and Rowland N. Mackay, agent for the Stafford Co., manufacturers of weaving machinery at Readville, Mass.

Nearly 5,000 miles were covered by the party in their inspection of cotton plants. Since their arrival in New York on Sept. 13, they have visited the following cities: Boston, Marblehead, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, New Bedford, Readville, Worcester, Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River, Mass.; Providence and Pawtucket, R. I.; Montreal, Toronto and Lewiston, Can.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Chicago; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; La Grange and Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia.

"What impressed us most in our travels," said Mr. Hayes, when interviewed Friday at the Hotel Belmont, New York, "was the gratifying welcome we received from cotton men everywhere and their willingness to show us everything worth seeing in their plants. We learned so many things that we are almost literally bursting with information, and it will take some time to gather all our impressions into coherent shape. I feel sure that the report we shall be able to make to our association after we have sifted and arranged the data we compiled will contain the seeds from which ideas will be developed that may be employed to advantage in British cotton mills.

"One marked difference between English and American cotton plants that impressed itself upon us is that in so many instances, particularly in the South, your mills are the centers around which villages or towns are built. Your mill men build homes for their workers, erect schools and churches, and provide stores and theaters; in fact, cause a little city to grow up around the mill. Lack of room makes any such development impossible in England.

"The textile schools in the United States and Canada seem to me in some respects superior to our own. The school at Toronto, for example, struck me as an exceptionally fine

institution.

"In the matter of efficiency of production, we Englishmen can get some ideas from you, but I was unable to find any yarns spun here or any cloths woven that equal the best of the British productions. This is in part due to the fact that we use better qualities of cotton for our fine goods, Egyptian rather than American, and it seems to me that we take more care in producing the cloths.

"In England, spinning and weaving are ordinarily done in different establishments. Here the same plant frequently performs both operations, with the object of maximum production, rather than quality output. However, we found some mills in the Fall River district products of which compared very favorably with our own."

Mr. Howarth did not altogether agree with Mr. Hayes' view of the superiority of American textile schools. "Your trade schools are fine institutions," he said, "but it did not seem to me that any of those we saw surpass in the scope of their work our own school at Manchester. Moreover, I believe there are far more facilities available for the British cotton worker to take night courses in technical studies than is the case here, and there are more trade schools than I know of here.

"Your laws forbid boys under 16 years of age from working in the cotton mills, and in your textile schools a certain amount of high school work is a prerequisite. In our mills the workers begin at an earlier age, they have opportunities for getting the rudiments of technical training in the mills, and then, if they so desire, they may go to the textile schools. The result is that the average age of the students in our textile schools is several years less than in yours.

"Welfare work for the employees has been developed to amazing degree by the American cotton mill owners. We found everywhere mill hospitals, rest rooms, club houses, gymnasiums, libraries, insurance systems, and other ideas for improving the condition of workers, on a scale much broader than in England. Work of this sort is just beginning to be taken up at home, and the plants in which it has been developed highly are comparatively few.

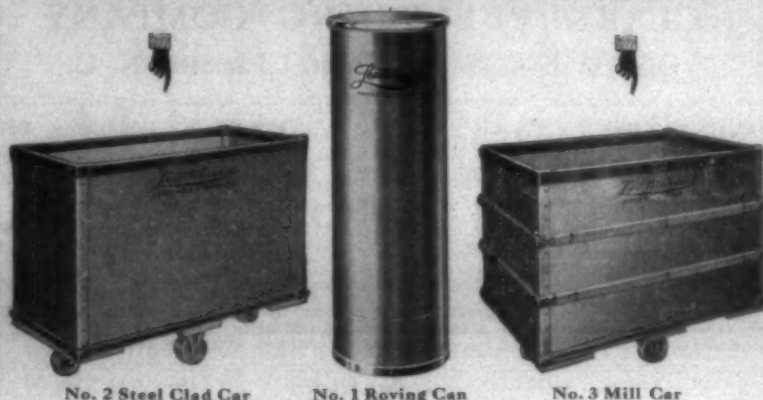
"Conspicuous among the British plants is that of Tootal, Broadhurst & Lee, where many of the welfare methods in force in American mills are in operation. I think Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst & Lee go even farther in the matter of the education of workers than is the case in American mills. In fact, I was rather surprised to see so little attention devoted to this here."

When he was asked what feature of American cotton mills stood out most strongly as an improvement over British mills, Mr. Howarth spoke of the greater space for each worker in the mills of modern construction.

(Continued on page 23.)

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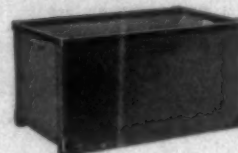
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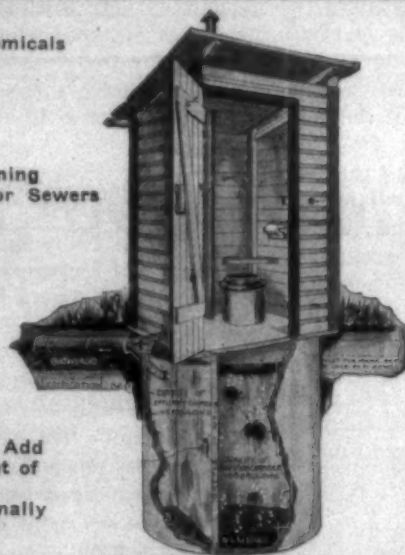
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
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**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919**

### Southern Textile Association.

The program of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association has been completed and is printed elsewhere in this issue.

It is, we believe, an unusually strong program and one that will be found interesting to the visitors.

The addresses deal very largely with subjects of general interest but at the Friday morning session it is intended to devote most of the session to practical subjects. After the address of J. D. Woodside, it is probable that the members will be divided into carding, spinning, weaving, finishing and power groups in charge of the chairmen of each section and each will discuss the subject in which he is most interested.

Friday afternoon and night will be devoted largely to fun and amusement and the entertainment committee claims to have many stunts "up their sleeve."

The real feature of the meetings will be the address of H. R. Fitzgerald on Saturday morning in which he will discuss the plan of Industrial Democracy as it has been put into effect at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va.

On account of the importance of the subjects mill presidents and treasurers will be invited to the Saturday morning session.

### Delegates to New Orleans.

The delegates of the Southern Textile Association to the World Cotton Conference are requested to meet David Clark at 10 a. m. Monday in the lobby of the St. Charles

Hotel in New Orleans for the purpose of forming an organization and selecting those who will be recommended for appointment on committees.

As the delegates of the Southern Textile Association were only recently appointed there has been no opportunity of learning definitely the names of those who would attend and for that reason it is very desirable to have a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

### Our Distinguished Visitors.

Charlotte on Thursday, Greenville on Friday and LaGrange on Saturday will have distinguished visitors in the person of most of the foreign delegates to the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, La., and also many prominent cotton manufacturers, bankers and machinery manufacturers from New England.

We welcome them to our section and hope that their stay will be both pleasant and profitable.

It has been many years since the last World's Cotton Conference and those of the present foreign delegates who attended the last conference will doubtless be surprised at the remarkable industrial development of the South generally and particularly the great increase in cotton manufacturing.

Not only will they now find 15,000,000 spindles in the South but will note that the spinning of fine yarns, that is, yarns from 60s to 100s, has become a well established and profitable section of the industry, whereas at the last World Cotton

Conference it was discussed as an experiment.

The delegates will note, if they are close observers, that many small mills of the former period have grown into very large plants under the management of men who came to the industry with no previous textile experience.

The cotton manufacturers of the South have been students and have as a rule applied good business judgments to the problems they met in the mills. As an example of this we cite the fact that automatic looms and all improvements and labor saving devices for textile machinery have more quickly been adopted and have been used in large quantities in the South than in any other cotton manufacturing section of the world.

At the last World Cotton Conference we boasted of our freedom of labor trouble but we must admit today that we have seen the beginning of labor disturbances in certain sections of the South.

To the representatives of the union ridden mills of England our troubles will seem trivial, but nevertheless we must admit that there has been a rift in the friendly relations that have always existed between the cotton mills of the South and their employees.

We can still boast, however, that our employees are all of one race, speak one tongue and are as a class the highest type of cotton mill employees in the world.

We can also show by their expertness in spinning fine yarns that they have the ability to learn and a natural skill equal to any.

We welcome our distinguished visitors to the South and more particularly to Charlotte and hope that the World Cotton Conference will prove a great success.

### Shows Value of Work of Southern Textile Association.

F. Gordon Cobb, president of the Southern Textile Association is sending out a letter to the cotton mill presidents of the South, calling their attention to the coming meeting of the association, which is to be held in Charlotte on October 24th and 25th. Mr. Cobb lays much stress on the extent to which a mill is benefited by the attendance of its superintendent and overseers at the meetings of the Southern Textile Association. This is particularly true in view of the textile information which the Association is now collecting and which will be presented to its members at this meeting. Mill presidents and other officials are being urged to attend in order to get first hand information of the valuable work the Association is doing. Mr. Cobb's letter is as follows:

"We have selected October 24th and 25th for our semi-annual meet-

ing, as it is more convenient for most overseers and superintendents to be away a day or two during the middle of the month, than at the first or last of the month.

"I am taking this opportunity to give you a brief outline of the information your superintendent and overseers will receive by attending this meeting. It is now a recognized fact that our association is the only body of textile men devoting the major part of their business session to the practical problems of the mill.

"We have inaugurated a system of preparing technical papers to give our members practical information which it would be impossible for them to get from any text books in existence. Our Association was organized to make us more efficient overseers and superintendents and we are making every effort to accomplish this ideal.

"Your mill and your men are going to derive more benefit from this mass of information we are compiling, than you ever thought possible. We have been laying the foundation since 1917, for this work. We are in earnest and we are determined to get results. If you will attend the meeting in Charlotte and see the work we are doing, we are confident we would then have your moral support. We wish to extend to you a cordial invitation. Won't you come?

"Suppose you could summon to your office at this moment, one hundred of the most expert superintendents and one hundred of the boss carders in the South, and ask each one of them to give you in his own words the best methods of mixing scavenger roll waste to prevent weakening the resultant yarn (a pretty hard thing to do) then suppose you boil down the best of those answers until you have the practical experience of those two hundred men expressed in concrete form, can money buy anything like that? No, of course not, but your men who attend this meeting will be given just such information.

"I enclose a few questions which will be intelligently answered at this meeting, and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Charlotte."

The questions referred to are as follows:

No. 1:—

"While having coal tests made at your mill to determine the cheapest coal to use, suppose your slashers are stopped during one test and running during the next.

"Do you think you will know which is the cheapest coal? NOT LIKELY!

"How much steam does a slasher consume in H. P. anyway?

"Hundreds of mills conduct coal tests without realizing the effect the slashers can have on such a test.

"There will be several other items concerning the practical side of coal tests which will be brought out at this meeting.

"Some one of the points which will be discussed might possibly give your engineer food for thought."

No. 2:—

"For the last few years experts on carding have been advocating a radical reduction in the pounds of cotton run through cards. Claiming

(Continued on page 26.)



## Personal News

E. J. LeFort has resigned as overseer of dyeing at White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

S. A. Sifford has been elected president of the Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

R. C. Patrick has resigned as president of the Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

W. F. Quinn of Gaffney, S. C., has taken position as overseer of carding at Southside Cotton Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. H. Graham from Matoaca Cotton Mills, Matoaca, Va., has become overseer of spinning at Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

S. L. Blanton has accepted the position as overseer of spinning and winding at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

Ed Bishop has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at the South Side Cotton Mills of Winston-Salem, N. C. B. S. Jenkins will take his place.

A. W. Faris has resigned position of overseer of spinning at Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., to take a position with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

J. W. Elhannon, who was overseer of weaving at Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., will become superintendent for the Puritan Mills Co., Fayetteville, N. C., October 1st.

J. P. McCraw, of Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has been appointed weaving overseer with the Selma Manufacturing Company, at Selma, Ala., and commenced his duties on Monday last.

R. L. West has resigned his position as spooler and warper section hand at the Avondale (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept position as second hand in spinning in mill No. 1, Henrietta, N. C.

J. T. Alexander of the South Side Cotton Mills of Winston-Salem, N. C., has given up his position as overseer of carding and will devote all his time to spinning. W. F. Quinn of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted the carding.

John E. Armfield, who has been overseer of dyeing at Proximity Print Works, is now overseer of dyeing at Proximity Manufacturing Company and White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.

### Church-Schartle.

M. L. Church, assistant manager of the Charlotte office of Catlin & Co., and who has charge of the Southern business during the illness of Manager T. M. Constable, was married in Asheville on Saturday, October 4th, 1919, to Miss Helen Schartle. They will reside in their new home in Myers Park.

### English Cotton Men Impressed By Tour of United States.

(Continued from page 21.)

"Your mills of 20 years' standing are about the same as ours. In the newer mills, however, the arrangement of the machinery is such that the individual worker has considerably more room to move around. I think we can get ideas of value from the American system of mill layout."

"I saw no machinery in use here of types different than those familiar in England, though there are, of course, differences in details of construction. I saw a great deal of English machinery in operation in the United States, and found a great many Lancashire men employed in your mills."

"Comparatively little American machinery is used in English mills, except winding machinery. In this field you have certainly set the pace, and we have been using American winding machines for 20 years or more."

"Automatic looms are used to a much greater extent in the United States than in England. In fact, there are fewer automatics in operation in England now than there were five years ago. This is because of union restrictions. One man can tend about three times as many automatics as ordinary looms, and the English unions demand that he receive three times as much pay. This restriction takes away much of the benefit of the automatics, except when scarcity of labor leaves us no other recourse."

"Just now, there is a shortage of about 25 per cent of cotton workers in England, which may force us to resort to automatics. However, before we do that, we shall try to bring about the repeal of the unfair union stipulations."

Other members of the delegation commented on the progress here in the weaving of tire fabrics. This is a relatively new field, requiring special machinery of a much heavier type than that used for ordinary cotton fabrics. They found greater willingness to experiment and therefore greater progress in American mills.

One feature of the trip that made a strong impression on the Englishmen was the fact that throughout the entire journey every train reached its destination on schedule time, not a connection was missed, and every meal served in dining cars was wholly satisfactory. They are considering writing a letter of appreciation to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Cowpens, S. C.**—The Cowpens Manufacturing Company is installing a new humidifying system.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Toxaway Mills votes October 6 on increasing capital stock from \$345,275 to \$500,000.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—All the cottages in the Calvine Mill village have been repainted inside and out and considerable other improvements made.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Work has begun on the two new dormitories at Lorrain Mill. One of them will be used for the girls and the other for boys.

**Cliffside, S. C.**—A large bungalow has been built on Main street to be used by the boarding girls of the village. It will be conducted on the club plan.

**Lynchburg, Va.**—The stockholders of the Lynchburg Cotton Mill will meet November 6th to vote on capital stock increase from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—The Spartanburg Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by D. B. Anderson, Frank Hodges, A. M. Hamilton and others.

**Spencer Mountain, N. C.**—The Spencer Mountain Mills have contracted with Kaustine Company, Inc., of Buffalo and Charlotte to equip village with sanitary closets.

C. C. Brigman, who has been overseer of spinning at Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C., is now general overseer of spinning at Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The Dixie Mercerizing Company has been incorporated by J. H. Wilson, W. B. Davis and others with a capital stock of \$750,000 to do a mercerizing business.

**Mount Holly, N. C.**—Contract has been awarded Kaustine Company, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., and Buffalo, New York, by the Catawba Spinning Company to equip their entire village with sanitary closets.

**Taylorsville, N. C.**—The new mill of the Miller Manufacturing Co. was started up this past week. This mill is producing 36s to 40s in double carded knitting yarns, with a capacity of 15,000 pounds weekly. This will be sold through their direct sales representative, Thos. Park, at their offices in the Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Durham Hosiery Mills will build a hosiery plant of standard mill construction, four stories high, approximately 80 feet wide by 125 feet long. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the engineer. The machinery for this plant will be completely electrically driven

and a full equipment of fire protection apparatus installed.

**Spindale, N. C.**—A new mill is being built here near the Spindale Mill. The machinery of the Spindale mill will be put in the new mill, and when the addition to the Spindale Mill is complete machinery will be installed that will make a finer yarn. The foundation of the new mill is already laid. Work continues to go forward on the new additions to the Spencer and Spindale Mills.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**—The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company are preparing early for a new ice plant to be erected at their mill. It will have a capacity of fifteen tons daily, and the building of reinforced concrete and standard mill construction will be 100x125 feet. The equipment is to be electrically driven. The engineering work is in the hands of J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C.

**Bowling Green, S. C.**—The Bowling Green Cotton Mills have filed an amendment to their charter increasing the capital stock to \$80,000. S. A. Sifford, of Clover, was elected president, succeeding R. C. Patrick, resigned. W. G. Reynolds is secretary and treasurer.

The capacity of the plant is being increased by the addition of 1,500 twister spindles, spoolers, warpers and reels.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Durham Hosiery Mills is having designed through the office of J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., a new dye house and bleachery to be erected at Durham and operated in connection with their other mills. This construction is to be of the most up-to-date type of reinforced concrete and the best modern equipment electrically driven.

**Bamberg, S. C.**—The Bamberg Cotton Mills are planning a reorganization and extension of their plant by adding 4,000 spindles to give them a total of 15,000. The new addition is to be standard mill construction approximately 52x375 feet and two stories high. All the machinery is to be electrically driven. They have engaged J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., as engineer.

**Lockmore Mills Pay 50 Per Cent Dividend.**

The Lockmore Mills, York, S. C., have declared a dividend of 50 per cent. The mill, which was originally capitalized at \$100,000, was sold some months ago to C. B. Armstrong and associates, of Gastonia. A few years ago stock in this mill was freely offered at \$15 per share.

**Big Improvements at Pomona Mills.**

Greensboro, N. C.—Building of a large addition to the No. 2 mill of

the Pomona Mills, incorporated, together with the construction of a large number of homes for additional employees, will be started within the very early future, according to announcement made last week by officers of the enterprise. The improvements will involve a cost of approximately \$400,000, according to estimates.

The addition, like the present No. 2 mill, will be of brick construction, conformably designed, and modern of course, in every detail. It is planned to install 174 new looms, as well as a dye plant. The contract has been awarded to E. H. Clement and company of Charlotte, builders of the mammoth Fieldale Mill near Spray. Actual construction work will begin within a week, it is stated.

In order to house the additional employees the Pomona company is planning to construct 50 new homes of the ready-cut variety. These homes will contain from three to six rooms and will cost varying amounts, ranging as high as \$3,500. The total cost of the homes will be about \$100,000. They are to be built in the grove just west of the factory. Modern conveniences are to be provided for the homes, including sewerage facilities and modern heating systems.

Besides coutils and corduroys, the two grades of cloth now manufactured by the Pomona mills, "romper" cloth will be manufactured following completion of the enlargement plans.

**Southern Textile Activity Increasing**

The Journal of Commerce carried the following this week concerning recent textile activities in the South:

"Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company and maker of cotton bags for that corporation, to invest \$500,000 for a plant with daily capacity of 10,000 pairs of cotton hose; Lafayette (Ala.) Cotton Mills, organized with \$500,000 capital and awarded contracts for buildings with machinery for 8,000 spindle electric power yarn plant; Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., chartered with \$750,000 capital; Prince Cotton Mills Company, Laurinburg, N. C., organized with \$600,000 capital and awarded contracts for buildings and machinery for 12,000 spindle electric power mill; Margrace Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., organized with \$200,000 capital to build 5,000 spindle and loom plant, contracts awarded; Wardlaw Hosiery Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., organized with \$100,000 capital and contracts let for buildings and machinery, daily capacity 500 dozen pairs of hose; Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills ordered plans for additional building, six stories high, with large daily capacity for hosiery; Charlotte Waste Company, Charlotte, incorporated with \$50,000 capital to build plant; Gramling (S. C.) Cotton Mills, chartered

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Charlotte, North Carolina



with \$300,000 capital to build plant; Read Hosiery Mills, McMinnville, Tenn., organized with \$200,000 capital to build knitting plant for hosiery; Laurel (Miss.) Mills, incorporated with \$600,000 capital, New York investors interested; W. E. Heffner, Maiden, N. C., to build 5,000 spindle mill, investing about \$200,000."

#### Fair at Watts Mills.

Laurens, S. C.—A community fair, an annual event for the Watts Mills village, was held Friday night and Saturday in that progressive mill community. On both days the attendance was good and there was much interest displayed in the various exhibits and contests. The fair was given at the community welfare building, located not far from the center of the village. For several weeks plans have been going forward in preparation for the fair, as directed by Miss Virginia Agnew, welfare worker at the village, and by the teachers of the Watts Mills school, headed by Mrs. Earl C. Owens, principal of the school. Many committees composed of ladies of the community assisted in bringing the different phases of the fair before the residents of the village, and thus contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

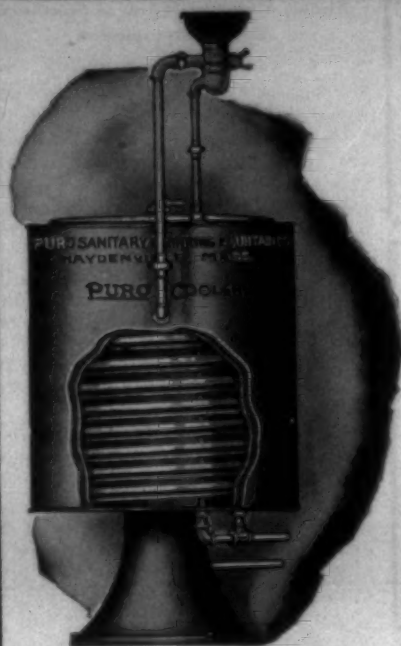
Premiums were given on the best exhibits, which embraced products, plain sewing and fancy work, flowers, cooked articles, garden products, relics, club exhibits.

#### Dan River Mills to Have New "Y" Building.

Danville, Va.—Contract has been let by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Company to a local builder for the erection of a \$30,000 Young Men's Christian Association building to be reared on Henry street in North Danville, and devoted to the interest of the workers in the Riverside group of mills.

Work will be commenced as soon as practicable, a site for the structure having been purchased for the mills by H. C. Patton some time since. "The new building is the first concrete result of "industrial democracy," the new business policy of the mills, a "bill" providing for a recreation center for the Riverside workers being one of the very first passed by the plant government.

This will give this community three Y. M. C. A. buildings, as there is one in the city and another at Schoolfield. The motive in providing this building is that while the Schoolfield association facilities are extended to the men who are em-



Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

The late ex-President  
Roosevelts' motto was

**Be Prepared!**

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

**Puro Coolers**

**NOW**

**DON'T DELAY.**

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

**Puro Sanitary Drinking  
Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

#### THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY, New York City

F. W. LAURENTZ, C. P. A., PRESIDENT  
Our Reports of Audit and our Certificates of Condition and operations, are known and have weight in the financial centers of the world.  
**ATLANTA BRANCH**  
1013 Fourth National Bank Building  
ATLANTA, GA.  
C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT



### THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and  
Broken Ends**

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

**STANDARD FIBRE CO.**

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

played in the city mills, few have availed themselves of them because of the distance from the city to Schoolfield.

#### Number of Mills Install Morehead System.

E. S. Player, manufacturers' agent, Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C., reports having recently closed contracts with quite a number of plants for the Morehead Back to Boiler System. Among them the Woodside Cotton Mills, American Spinning Company, Camperdown Mills and Judson Mills of Greenville, S. C.; the Glenwood Mills, of Easley, S. C.; Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.; Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.; Clover Cotton Mills, Clover, S. C.; Globe Cotton Mills, Gaffney, S. C., and Cowpens Manufacturing Company, of Cowpens, S. C.

This system eliminates the use of pumps for this purpose and saves the heat units that are frequently wasted and thrown away.

The reason women aren't more sensible than they are is because men don't like them that way.

## PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

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RIGHT HAND

**DAVID BROWN CO.**  
Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY  
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**  
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.

LEFT HAND

Write for quotations

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

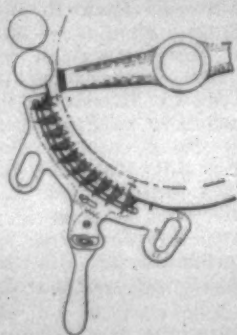


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OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS



### Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

#### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company  
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

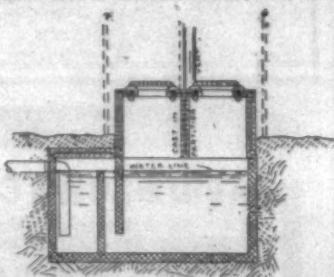
Manufactured by

**BOSSON & LANE**

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.

### THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece.

It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

### SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

“AMALOL” and “LIBERTY GUM”  
IN YOUR SIZE

These two “Amalie” brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

**L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.**

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous “Amalie” Lubricating Oils and Greases

### Shows Value of Work of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from page 22)

a resultant stronger, cleaner and more even yarn.

“Many mills which were built several years ago have tried to adopt this advice with the result that the reduction in card production has been brought about in numerous ways.

“In fact the method which suited the machinery of the individual plant best, was of course, the one adopted.

“HAVE SUCH MILLS GAINED OR LOST, by fitting the new idea to the old layout of machinery?

“Superintendents and boss carders who attend this meeting will have the opportunity of knowing.

“If space would permit I certainly would like to enumerate more of the problems which will be answered at this meeting, but if I have held your attention to read this far I believe you realize that a membership in our Association for your men, will be an asset far in excess of the cost, which is only seven dollars for the average mill. One dollar for each department head and two dollars for your superintendent.

“If we get the support of the mill presidents and treasurers we are going to make this work of inestimable value to all members. Membership dues is our only source of revenue.

“If you think well enough of this work to advise your men to send us their dues at once, we will put forth every effort to show our appreciation by giving you results.

“F. Gordon Cobb.”

### Program of Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

Friday, October 24th, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. by President F. Gordon Cobb.

Addresses of Welcome by John F. Fox, president of Rotary Club, and Paul F. Haddock, president of Kiwanis Club.

Response to Addresses of Welcome by J. M. Davis, Newberry, S. C.

Address, “South American Opportunities,” by J. D. Woodside, Greenville, S. C.

Remainder of session will be devoted to practical discussions based upon questionnaires sent by Chairmen of Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Finishing and Power Departments.

12 M.—Members will leave for ride around Charlotte, ending at Country Club, in automobiles furnished by Charlotte men.

1 P. M.—Buffet lunch at Country Club.

3 P. M.—Entertainment consisting of golf tournaments, racing, swimming matches, etc.

8:30 P. M., Auditorium.

Address, “Responsibilities of the Hour,” by Lieut. Governor O. M. Gardner.

Vaudeville and cabaret show. Refreshments and dancing.

Saturday, October 25th.

Meeting called to order by President F. Gordon Cobb at 10 A. M.

Reports of Chairmen of Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Finishing and Power Sections.

Business meeting.

Address, “The Industrial Democ-

racy Plan of Operating Mills,” by H. R. Fitzgerald, president of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Address by speaker of the House of Representatives of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Discussion.

Adjournment.

### “Work, Save, Co-operate, Produce,” National Defense Council Urges.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, in a manifesto issued to the public tonight, made known the results of its investigation of the high-cost-of-living problem. It finds:

“That the nation’s productive powers have not been fully utilized since the armistice.

“That too few goods, notably the necessities of life, have been produced, and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market, and, therefore, from the people.

“That the high cost of living is due in part to unavoidable war-waste and increase of money and credit.

“That there has been and is considerable profiteering, intentional and unintentional.

“The Council believes that the remedies for the situation are:

“To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.

“To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.

“To enforce vigorously present laws and promptly to enact such further laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.

“To bring about better co-operation and method in distributing and marketing goods.

“To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available, so that production may anticipate the coun-

## Office Supplies and Equipment

### printing & Rubber Stamps

The most complete stock of  
Office Supplies in the South

Write for complete Catalogue  
just off the press

**Pound & Moore Co.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**A. M. Law & Co.**SPARTANBURG, S. C.  
**BROKERS**Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.**SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.**  
For Week Ending September 30, 1919

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	140	—
Alice Mills .....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	255	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	98	101
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	100	—
Aragon Mills .....	150	—
Arcade Mills .....	115	—
Arcadia Mills .....	250	—
Arkwright Mills .....	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	200	210
Brogan Mills .....	175	—
Brandon Mills .....	—	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	140	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills .....	210	225
Chiquola Mills, com.....	150	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	90	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	225	235
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	150	225
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	180	185
D. E. Converse Co.....	175	185
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	123	—
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills .....	115	120
Dunbar Mills, com.....	122	125
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	97	100
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	135	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	310	—
Enoree Mills .....	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, aG.	255	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	151	160
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	145	150
Glenwood Mills.....	205	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	120	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd...	100	105
Gluck Mills .....	—	137
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	110	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Grendel Mills .....	160	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	95	100
Hamrick Mills .....	200	210
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	225	—
Inman Mills .....	165	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills .....	200	—
Judson Mills .....	130	—
Judson Mills, preferred.....	100	—
King, John F. Mfg. Co., Ga...	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	200	210
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd...	150	—
Loray Mfg. Co., N. C.....	200	—
Marlboro Mills .....	150	162
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Monarch Mills .....	200	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Ninety-Six Mills .....	150	200
Noris Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills .....	197	210
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	285	290
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	101	—
Panola Mills .....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	225	250
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	300	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	300	315
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	230	250
Poinsett Mills .....	135	140
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50)	—	24
Saxon Mills .....	210	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	100	—
Spartan Mills .....	250	265
Toxaway Mills, com (par \$25)	30	33
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	135	—
Tucapou Mills .....	350	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	18	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd...	127	128
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd...	60	63
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd	100	102
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	161	163
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd...	102	103 1/2
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	—	185
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	—	66
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	96
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	89	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Williamston Mills .....	225	250
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	155	175
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	—	200
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd...	101	102
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd	100	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

try's demands.

"At the war's end our allies had desperate need of the essentials of life. We have had to share our resources with them, but this drain will gradually lessen. Insofar as our shortage of goods is due to this cause we can well afford to be patient.

"It is just as essential that we have patience with the economic situation here at home. The process of production requires time. If production is rapidly increased, vastly improved conditions will prevail in America when the results of present and future labor begin to appear.

"Team work is imperative. It is just as essential between retailer, wholesaler, and producer, as it is between employer and employee. One group of producers cannot wait on another group.

"On American business rests a grave responsibility to attain maximum unit production and maintain uninterrupted distribution of goods if labor itself is not to suffer from further rises in the cost of living.

"Work, save, co-operate, produce. (Signed) "Newton D. Baker, Josephus Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, David F. Houston, William C. Redfield, William B. Wilson; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council."

**Japan Out for Textile Market in Argentina.**

Japan is making strong and constructive efforts to establish firmly a market for her textiles and other manufactures in Argentina, according to advices reaching here.

Japanese business men are visiting in Argentina in great numbers and information received is to the effect that some valuable results have been obtained from these visits, from the Japanese viewpoint.

Arrangements have been made with many Argentine banks for the handling of business, and the Japanese Bank has established a branch in the capital of Argentina. The new Japanese legation recently established there has been making every effort to further the interests of Japan's trade with Argentina.

As contrasted to the unobtrusive visits of most of the Japanese business men, the visit of Yamashita, vice president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, received considerable attention in the Argentine papers. Japan was ready, the Argentine business world was told by Mr. Yamashita, to supply Argentina with cotton goods, dyes, silks and flannels. On the other hand, he declared that Japan was anxious to buy many of the products of Argentina, including wool. He also declared that the increase in the trade between the two countries was gratifying and pointed out that, from a pre-war trade of less than half a million pesos a year, the Japanese-Argentina trade during last year amounted to more than 30,000,000 pesos.

Some belong to the church because they love the Lord; others because it is good business to do so.

We often wonder if disagreeable people really do get better service than the courteous ones.

**A. J. Warwick & Company**

BUYERS — EXPORTERS

**COTTON**FALLS BUILDING  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Greenville, Miss. Greenwood, Miss. Marianna, Ark. Jonesboro, Ark.

Cable Address "WARRIER"

Cotton Mills

Mill Stocks

**HUNTER MACHINERY CO.**

J. W. OULTS, Marion, N. C.

**SECOND HAND TEXTILE and POWER MACHINERY**  
Write us your needs. Let us sell what you don't need.**MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD**

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**Textile SUPPLIES Electrical****HARDWARE****MACHINERY**The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.Huntington &  
Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina**CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS**O. K. TALLOW  
SOLUBLE OILSO. K. SIZING  
TALC

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

**M E R R O W I N G**

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting  
Toe Closing  
Mock SeamingMaximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

**There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in  
The Mill**

We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service

**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**S. A. FELTON & SON CO.  
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.



Prolong the Life of Your Roof—

## AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

—made according to YOUR specification, for YOUR climate, will not liquify in summer heat—it stays put, and does the work.

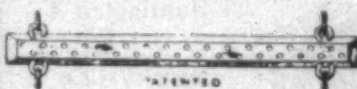
AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nine—preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

**ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.**  
Room 234, 18 Fairlie Street, Atlanta, Ga.

### Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

**Rice Dobby Chain Co.**  
Millbury, Mass.  
Send Us Your Order To-day

### ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two or three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

**Smith-Courtney Company**  
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY  
RICHMOND, VA.



### Gear Pulling Made Easy

Says the Master Mechanic. The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller—Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. **Ten Days' Trial.** If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Greb Rim Tool.

**GREB Puller** THE GREB CO., 236 State Street, BOSTON

### SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.  
Supplying Cotton Mills with  
Water for 30 Years

# Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

## PRODUCTION PROBLEMS—Continued WEAVER'S WAGES

To find weekly wages of a weaver on a particular cloth:

**RULE 58:** Multiply total cuts produced by rate of payment per cut.

**EXAMPLE:** A weaver tends 12 plain looms, fitted with warp stop motions and running at 160 picks per minute, on 43 inch, 30s.36s, 68x76, 4-yard twill. He is paid 50 cents per cut of 60 yards and gets off 85% production? How much does he make in a 55-hour week?

**ANSWER:** By Rule 51 the production per set of 12 looms would be  $12 \times 160 \times 55 \times .85 = 76 \times .6 \times 60$

31.75 cuts total per week. Then his weekly wages =  $31.75 \times \$0.50 = \$15.88$  a week.

To find rate per cut on a new cloth to give equivalent wages per week:

**RULE 59:** Ascertain cuts per week obtainable on the new cloth and divide into former wages per week.

**EXAMPLE:** A weaver on 12 plain looms is making \$15.88 a week. It is proposed to give him 20 automatic looms, running at 160 picks per minute, on 39 inch, 30s.40s, 68x72, 4.75 yard print cloth. If he is assumed to get off 90% production, how much will he have to be paid per cut of 60 yards to give him approximately the same weekly return?

**EXAMPLE:** Using Rule 51 the production per 20 looms on the new cloth would be  $20 \times 160 \times 55 \times .90 = 72 \times .6 \times 60$

61.11 cuts total per week.

Then \$15.88 divided by 61.11 = 26 cents per cut.

**NOTE:** In changing to a cloth where the work is easier so that a weaver is not entitled to as high returns, or to a cloth where more work or greater skill is required so that the weaver is entitled to a greater remuneration, the same system applies in that the probable cuts per week should be first determined and then divided into the weekly wages that are regarded as fair for the work to be done.

To find weekly wages per loom:

**RULE 60:** Divide weekly wages by looms operated.

**EXAMPLE:** On 43 inch, 4-yard twill a weaver on 12 plain looms makes \$15.88 and on 39 inch, 4.75-yard print cloth a weaver on 20 automatic looms makes \$15.88 a week. What is weekly wage cost per loom?

**ANSWER:** The weekly wage cost per loom is \$15.88 divided by 12 or \$1.325 on the plain looms and \$15.88 divided by 20 or \$0.794 on the automatic looms.

To find weaver's wages per pound of cloth:

**RULE 61:** Divide rate per cut by pounds per cut.

**EXAMPLE:** A weaver on 43 inch, 4-yard twill is paid 50 cents a cut of 60 yards and a weaver on 39 inch, 4.75-yard print cloth is paid 26 cents a cut of 60 yards. How much is paid per pound of cloth:

**ANSWER:** A 60-yard cut of 4-yard twill weighs 15 pounds and a 60-yard cut of 4.75-yard print cloth weighs 12.63 pounds. On the twill the mill

is paying 50 divided by 15 or 3.33 cents a pound, and on the print cloth 26 divided by 12.63 or 2.06 cents a pound, as weaver's wages.

## WARP AND FILLING REQUIRED FROM SPINNING ROOM

The filling usually goes direct from the spindle to the shuttle and the only waste made is that at the loom itself. The warp undergoes several intermediate processes, such as spooling, warping, slashing, and drawing in, and more or less waste is made at each process in addition to waste at the loom. Some mills condition their filling yarns with the result that not only does the work run better but more pounds of filling are woven than are spun. In a large number of instances the sizing added at the slasher more than compensates for all warp waste between the spun yarn and the finished cloth. The weight of the cloth may therefore be more or it may be less than the weight of the yarns as spun for its manufacture. It is rare, however, that the percentages of warp yarn and of filling yarn in the woven cloth are exactly the same as the percentages of warp yarn and of filling yarn required from the spinning frame. In order to avoid an over or under supply of warp or of filling it is often of importance to know how to figure so as to ensure an exact balance between spinning and weaving.

To find warp and filling required to be spun to fill a certain cloth order:

**RULE 62:** Ascertain weight of filling in cloth by Rule 35 and divide by 1 minus percentage filling waste to get weight of filling to be spun. Ascertain weight of unsized warp by Rule 36 and divide by 1 minus percentage warp waste to get weight of warp to be spun.

**EXAMPLE:** A mill receives an order for 425,000 yards (100,000 pounds) of 39 inch, 72x76, 4.25-yard print cloth. Assuming 3% filling waste to be made at the loom and 5% warp waste to be made between the spun yarn and the woven cloth, how much warp and filling must be spun to fill this order?

**ANSWER:** As shown in the example given under Rules 35 and following, the woven cloth is composed of 53% warp yarn, 4% sizing, and 43% filling, therefore 100,000 pounds of the cloth is composed of 53,000 pounds of warp yarn and 43,000 pounds of filling yarn in addition to 4,000 pounds of sizing.

The warp required from the spinning frame will be 53,000 divided by 1 minus 5%, or .95, which is 55,790 pounds. The filling required from the spinning frame will be 43,000 divided by 1 minus 3%, or .97, which is 44,330 pounds. Therefore to make 100,000 pounds of cloth, containing 96,000 pounds of actual yarn, there is required 100,120 pounds of yarn from the spinning frames. In percentages we find:

Warp (sized) = 57% of cloth weight.

Warp (unsized) = 53% of cloth weight.

Warp (unsized) = 55.21% of actual yarn in cloth.

Warp (unsized) = 55.72% of actual yarn spun.

Filling = 43% of cloth weight.

Filling = 44.79% of actual yarn in cloth.

Filling = 44.28% of actual yarn spun.

## LENGTH CLOTH THAT CAN BE WOVEN WITH A GIVEN AMOUNT OF WARP OR FILLING

To find length of cloth that can be woven from a warp of known weight and count:

**RULE 63:** Multiply net weight of warp on loom



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beam by 1 minus percentage of sizing on warp, by warp count, by 840, by 1 minus warp contraction in weaving, and by 1 minus percentage of loss in weight of warp at loom; divide product by total ends in warp.

EXAMPLE: A loom beam with 2700 ends of 30s is found to weigh 145 pounds net. It is known to carry 71½% sizing. How many yards of 39 inch, 68x72, 4.75-yard print cloth can be made therewith?

ANSWER: Sizing equals 71½%.  $1 - 71\frac{1}{2}\% = .925$ . From the table given for contraction in weaving plain cloths the warp contraction is found to be 8%.  $1 - 8\% = .92$ . The loss in weight of warp at loom, including sizing shaken or chafed off as well as warp yarn wasted at the beginning and ending of the weaving, may be estimated in this case at 1%.  $1 - 1\% = .99$ . Then the yards of cloth that can be woven from this warp =

$145 \times .925 \times 30 \times 840 \times .92 \times .99$   
2700 = 1140 yds.

or 19 cuts of 60 yards each.

To find length of cloth that can be woven with a given weight and count of filling:

RULE 64: Multiply weight of filling by count and by 840, also by 1 minus percentage of filling waste at loom; divide product by picks per inch and by width warp in reed.

EXAMPLE: A 72-pick cloth that is spaced 42.1 inches wide in the reed is using 40s filling. There are 55 pounds of filling on hand. Assuming a filling waste at the loom of 2%, what length of cloth can be woven therewith?

ANSWER:  $55 \times 40 \times 840 \times .98$   
 $72 \times 42.1$  = 597 yards.

NOTE: This is a useful rule in ascertaining if the filling on hand is sufficient to complete an order calling for a certain number of yards. If it is not, then the additional amount of filling required for the remaining yardage can be ascertained by the use of Rule 35, with due allowance for probable waste at loom.

**Steady Hosiery Buying.**

The hosiery market is not further open than it was a week ago, although there are one or two more lines ready. The desire to hesitate is still very much in evidence and mills that have been holding off so as to get a better line on the general situation are still of the same frame of mind. It is not expected that they will open before they originally decided to open, despite the fact that visiting buyers are asking for merchandise and are showing a willingness to place orders as soon as possible.

Quarters that are ready for business are active. The demand in the Metropolitan district is reported to be quiet in more than one quarter, but all agree that outside of New York and the surrounding territory business is all that could be expected.

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**Higher Speed in English Than in American Mills.**

New Bedford, Mass.—The contention long maintained by American textile unions that the machinery in American textile mills is run at greater speed than that in English mills turning out the same class of work, and that the workers who tend the machinery have to work more quickly and turn out a greater output than those in the English mills, hence are entitled to a greater rate of pay than the English workers received a severe jolt last week when prominent English cotton manufacturers, delegates to the world cotton conference in New Orleans, stated while on a tour of inspection in some of the New Bedford fine goods mills that the looms in the English mills were run very much faster than those in American mills engaged on the same class of work.

The speed at which the machinery is run is almost always brought into any discussion arising over the comparison of cotton mill wages in America with those in England. While admitting that wage scales in America are undoubtedly higher than those for corresponding work in England, American labor leaders have always maintained that this was justified by the greater strain put upon the operative by reason of the higher speed of the machinery in this country. High speed of the machinery, they claim, means a greater output, but it also means more skill from the operative, and this increase in effectiveness is entitled to compensation at least in proportion to the greater output.

The statement by the visiting English manufacturers that American looms did not run nearly as fast as English looms caused a good deal of surprise among some of the American cotton manufacturers, but was so well vouched for that there could be no question of its truth. The statement was even more significant when taken in connection with the expressions of astonishment from some of the visitors at the excellent character of "stock" (meaning cotton and yarn) that was being run through the machines.

American cotton manufacturers have always been under the impression that English mills were accustomed to spin finer numbers of yarn from a given type of cotton than was the practice of American mills, but were never able to find out how this was done successfully and how a lower breaking strength in the yarn was avoided. According to conclusions that might be drawn from the remarks of the visiting delegation, the explanation is that it is not avoided—that is, the breaking strength of the yarn is affected by the character of the cotton used with very little difference whether the spinning takes place in America or in England. There was no direct statement to this effect made by the visiting mill men, but their remarks while going through some of the weave rooms as to the infrequency of broken ends with their attendant "piecing-up" by the weavers gave rise to the conclusion

that in most English weave rooms there were a great many more broken ends and much more piecing up than in the mills which they visited in New Bedford.

The visitors were particularly interested in viewing some of the large installations of automatic looms which are characteristic of a number of the New Bedford fine goods mills. This automatic machinery, they said, had been adopted much more widely in America than it had in England and they looked upon it as a distinct advantage that American mills had over their own.

**Textile Banking Company Formally Opens.**

New York.—While the Textile Banking Company, Inc., has been in its present quarters uptown for the better part of September, alterations and the installation of equipment was finally completed and the premises at the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street were formally opened for business last week.

Signal success is understood to have attended the efforts of the company. Trade comment is that many millions of dollars' worth of business has already been booked by the new enterprise, and that excellent prospects are in view for the future.

The company acts as commercial banker (or factor) for textile mills, converters, and other merchants in the industry; finances merchandise and raw material requirements, as well as current operations; in short, specializes in all branches of textile financing.

Prominent among its services, however, is an Industrial Department, conducted by executives of recognized standing in the textile trade, designed to be of value in the operation and expansion of American textile interests, both here and abroad.

The enterprise was inaugurated by the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, and the Liberty National Bank of New York, and is capitalized at \$2,000,000, with a surplus of \$500,000.

Several well known figures in the commission textile business are identified with the new organization, among them being James D. Hopkins, formerly with L. F. Dommerich & Co., who is treasurer, and John H. Jephson, formerly with Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.

Affiliated with the Textile Banking Company, in the scope of its operations is the Independent Warehouses, Inc., now located at the Fourth avenue address. This enterprise aims to supply means for the scientific storing and financing of cotton, wool, silk and other commodities which are stored in large volume.

The dull carving knife is the family man's favorite alibi.

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**Cotton Put at 54.4 Per Cent.**

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Department of Agriculture in a report issued today places the condition of the cotton crop as of September 25 last at 54.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 61.4 on August 5, 1919, 54.4 on September 25, 1918, 60.4 on September 25, 1917, and 63.5 the average on September 25 of the past ten years.

A condition of 54.4 per cent on September 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 158.0 pounds, and a total production of about 10,696,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount, according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,375 bales, three years ago 11,449,930 bales, four years ago 11,191,820 bales, and five years ago 16,134,930 bales.

The estimated picked acreage is 4.6 per cent, or 1,570,000 acres less than the area estimated in cultivation on June 25, 1919. The picked acreage is 40 per cent less than the picked acreage of 1918. The planted acreage in cultivation on June 25 was 8.7 per cent less than the planted acreage in 1917.

**Baldwin Cotton Mills Hold Annual Fair.**

Chester, S. C., Oct. 4.—The annual fair of the Baldwin Cotton Mills was held today and according to many exceeded all such former occasions. The program planned was unusually strong, including addresses by Gov. Cooper of South Carolina, L. P. Hollis of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, and President Alexander Long of the Baldwin Mills. Governor Cooper, however, was detained at the last minute by official duty and Col. A. L. Gaston of Chester made the address in a very happy manner. Music and games interspersed the more serious parts of the program and not the least important feature was the great barbecue dinner.

The exhibits were varied and interesting. Cotton was shown to be king in the artistic world as well as in the commercial. Cotton laps, coving, and a variety of cloths from the mill transformed the large warehouse into a miniature village of snowy beauty. Luxuriant plants and bits of gay bunting were to be seen throughout, while each booth had some unique charm of its own. Besides the garden, cooking and fancy work exhibits, always an interesting feature, there was a strong "Better Babies" exhibit, a well arranged display of the processes and products of the Baldwin Mills, a well arranged display of the n. model club room, very attractive and complete, arranged by the boys' club; an educational display of especially interesting articles and textiles made of cotton by the girls' club, a doll booth, a booth of relics, a school booth and a model home. For the first-mentioned two exhibits, which were especially elaborate, praise was due Miss Zula Horton, the community nurse, and Miss Nanette Mitchell of the Baldwin Mill cloth room. Supervising the decorations was Miss Lillian Harris, ma-

tron of the two hotels run by the mill. However, credit is really due to the entire community, for the fair as a community enterprise in every way.

During the speeches of the morning much congratulation was heard on the nice houses, well built streets, and fine hotels at the Baldwin Mill, and on the fact that there are now four community workers at the service of the village. The program of improvements was also outlined and includes paving the sidewalks, installing sewage throughout the village, wiping out every trace of illiteracy, and building a modern schoolhouse, Y. M. C. A. and general community building.

Ribbons were awarded as follows: Vegetables, Mrs. Benson, blue; peanuts, J. L. Fleming, blue; dolls, Fay Gaskin, blue; Alma Moss, red; canned goods, Mrs. Lily Beaver, blue; Mrs. J. C. Covar, red; flowers, red geranium, Mrs. J. M. Campbell, blue; Miss Mitchell, red; fern, M. J. Mitchell, blue; Inez Mitchell, red; begonia, Mrs. Mitchell, blue; Mrs. Campbell, red; embroidery, Mrs. L. W. Shealy, blue; Miss Lillie Clark, red; atting, Mrs. W. P. Johnson, blue; Miss Florence Fleming, red; crochet, Mrs. J. W. Wofford, blue; Mrs. Childers, red; drawn work, Mrs. Claud Clack, blue; Mrs. Lula Stephenson, red; quilts, Mrs. L. W. Shealy, blue; Mrs. H. D. Funderburk, red; relics, J. W. van Pelt, blue; Mrs. Louise Bryant, red; booths, Jolly Girls' Club, blue; Boys' Club, red.

The program in full was as follows:

Executive Committee—K. C. Eiters, Chairman; W. P. Castleberry, J. A. Wofford, M. J. Mitchell, W. M. Byers, J. C. Hooks, V. M. Brannon, W. B. Wardell.

Athletics—R. B. Robbins, Chairman.

Music, 10 A. M.—Baldwin Mills Band.

Address of Welcome—Alexander Long, President.

Music.

Address—L. P. Hollis.

Music.

Address—Col. A. L. Gaston.

Music.

Address—S. E. Wylie.

Opening of Exhibition Hall—11:30 to 12:30.

Dinner—1:30 to 2:30.

Band Concert—2:30 to 3:00.

May Pole Winding.

Patriotic Songs—Pupils Baldwin Mills Schools.

100 Yard Dash.

Boxing Match.

Volley Ball Game.

Music.

It takes all sorts of people to make up a world, but sometimes we think we could get along very nicely without the fellow who disturbs everybody else just to show how funny he is.

Bachelors are the only men who think they know it all.

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## LABOR UNIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT

In these days of industrial unrest anything savoring of a discussion of the problems uppermost in men's minds is sufficient to attract many hearers. This was demonstrated last week at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, when United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman spoke on "Labor Unions and the Government." The attendance embraced men representing practically all classes of business, who showed their appreciation and approval of the speaker's remarks by interrupting him with frequent applause. Senator Sherman handled his subject in a fearless manner and reminded the audience of the menace which confronted the nation unless drastic measures are adopted by the Government.

"The American people need now to return from their star-gazing excursions to earth, her laws, to men and their natures, to traffic and its necessities," said Senator Sherman. "It is a problem of production first and distribution next. Most people who are very noisily in evidence are devoting their unproductive talents to alleged improved methods of division and acquisition of property.

"There runs through their principal efforts a deep undercurrent of endeavor to get something for nothing; an easier method of acquisition of other people's property than to work for it or give value for it. The earnings of some are to be translated elsewhere by the yearnings of others. A distressing part of us are living in flat contradiction to the rules of sanity or sense; a mad revel of extravagance both in expenditures, in what they think their services are worth and the terms on which they will consent to confer them on others. Nothing but the strength of youth and the ample inheritance of the most productive country in the world has saved us from disaster. Money has ceased to be a medium of exchange of values. It is now merely a measure of extortion.

"The world's want is increased production. All are consumers, a constantly diminishing part are producers. More goods and similar habits are the only solution of high prices. Strikes, marking up values on paper, raising wages, pulling down the successful and substituting failures, socialism, demoralizing industry by hoisting into its management by law those who have never been able to manage themselves or anybody else, Government

ownership which is merely an applied form of demoralizing industry, so happily demonstrated in railways, and kindred humbugs do nothing but exemplify the folly, avarice and chronic delusions afflicting mankind as usual.

"Machines will multiply the result of a man's labor. They will not dispense with the labor itself. Everybody wants a large income, not so much to save any of it as to spend it all. There is a distressing lack of thrift in the country. There is a hectic desire to make millions over night. It is the American vice. The alien with no economic delusions is beating the American in the long distance struggle to the goal. As things are now proceeding, in another half century the sons and grandsons of aliens will own the United States.

"The right of any number of persons in a given occupation to associate for their common protection and to promote their rights has never been seriously questioned by the public. No law has denied that right. No statute was required to confer it. It exists without legislation. Labor is a service rendered, not a commodity. The claim that the Government must be seized by any group or class to protect the rights of that group or class is now and always was an error.

"Production and distribution, like natural laws, require a strict observance. The economic laws operating in civilized society are inexorable. Next to the protection of person ranks the protection of that person's property. The right to toil and the right to receive the natural result of that effort are a matter of concern to government. A certain part of earth's peoples have long sought to discover ways to escape from the terms imposed upon the successful. It must end in disappointment. Even now those who cannot accomplish by easy fluent critics of our present form of government. It is, they say, the potent cause of their failure. The American government is a system of regulated individualism. The laws which govern in both nature and economics are to be repealed by the laws of man operating in various forms of government proposed to be substituted for our existing system.

"Direct action by the initiative and referendum will tranquilize the country by incessant elections of every conceivable subject. The electorate are to be made responsive

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and vigilant by an exhaustive exercise of their voting power. Private occupation will be somewhat curtailed by the continuous discussion of public questions. This, however, will be compensated for by the more equitable distribution of merchandise, following on public enlightenment of how to take it away from its owner. Others embrace socialism with all its theoretical advantage of collectivism in all human effort. Then comes the soviet disciple, who scorns socialism as too slow and cumbersome. Where the socialist would by peaceful processes seize all industry, the soviet would by direct action take it without the delay incident to the ballot box and a peaceable change of government. The I. W. W. are believers in the soviet. Take the industry and all its products. Whatever they make with your machinery or plant is theirs because they produce it. There is little difference between the soviet and anarchism.

"Labor unions are rapidly approaching and some have already reached or crossed the boundary. When they cannot have their demands they propose radical procedure. One is to tie up the entire industry affected. It is proposed to coerce the community by depriving it of service or commodities to granting the demands of the original striking industry. At this point in all private pursuits the direct interest of the Government is limited to preserving the peace and protecting the person and property of the disputants.

"This brings all such occupations or property subject to the police power within the range of Government, it thereby becomes a matter of sound discretion so to control the pursuits named as will best accomplish the desired ends. These occupations are not conducted solely with a view to private profit. This is limited to what the legislative

(Continued on page 36.)

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As long as wages are the only attractive thing about your factory, your employees will leave on short notice whenever a better offer comes along.

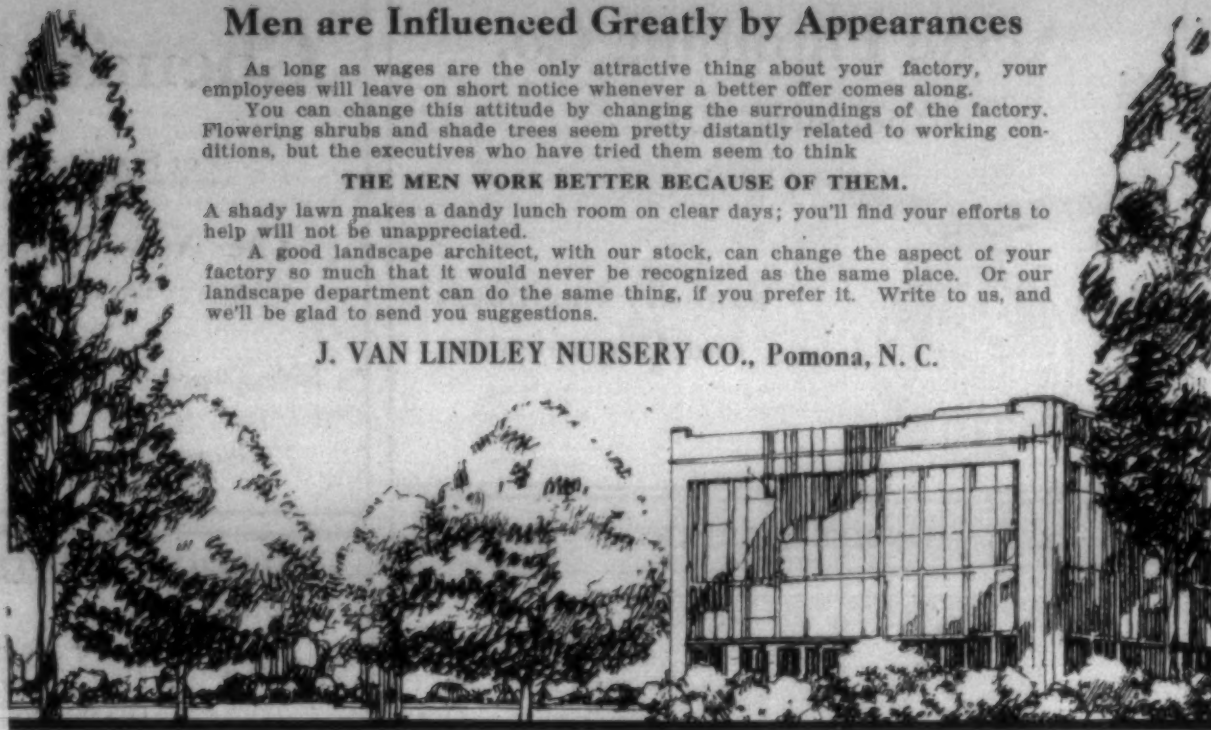
You can change this attitude by changing the surroundings of the factory. Flowering shrubs and shade trees seem pretty distantly related to working conditions, but the executives who have tried them seem to think

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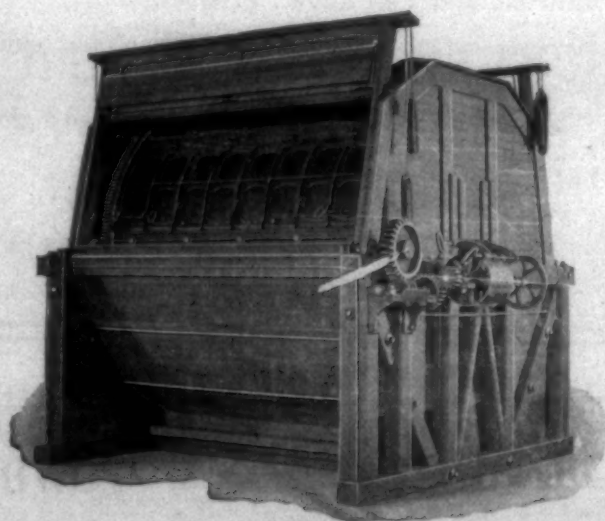
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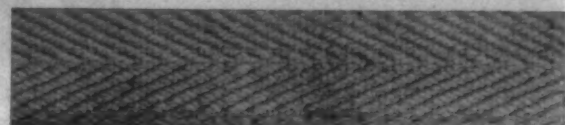
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**PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.**

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

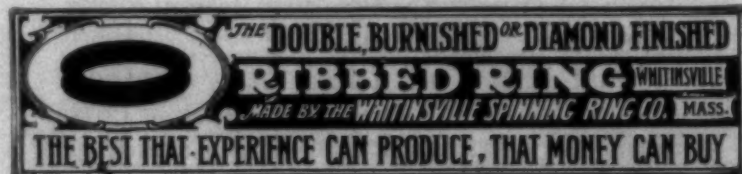
**Emmons Loom Harness Company**

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

**Loom Harness and Reeds**

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

**LAWRENCE, MASS.**



CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

**Walker-Tompkins Company**

**Plumbing and Heating Contractors**

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**Large Reduction in Cotton Ginning.**

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Census Bureau in a report issued today places the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1919 to September 25 at 1,854,170 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, against 3,770,611 bales in the same time in 1918 and 2,511,658 bales in 1917.

The number of round bales included this year is 19,524, against 88,250 bales in 1918 and 65,510 bales in 1917. The number of Sea Island bales included is 417, against 3,028 bales in 1918 and 19,221 bales in 1917. The distribution of Sea Island cotton by States for 1919 is: Florida, 268 bales; Georgia, 134 bales, and South Carolina 25 bales.

The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to September 1 are 143,155 bales.

The following tables gives the quantity ginned prior to September 25 in the last two years.

	1919.	1918.
Alabama .....	143,876	259,676
Arizona .....	3,653	1,204
Arkansas .....	64,481	198,679
California .....	4,563	4,571
Florida .....	5,061	6,658
Georgia .....	539,142	626,527
Louisiana .....	52,540	176,862
Mississippi .....	121,352	289,906
Missouri .....	1,822	4,484
North Carolina .....	79,079	78,709
Oklahoma .....	82,017	155,601
South Carolina .....	333,823	351,926
Tennessee .....	7,062	45,185
Texas .....	415,139	1,570,222
Virginia .....	150	28
All other States...	110	373

United States.....1,854,170 3,770,611

The 1919 figures of the report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

**Hester's Weekly Statement.**

In thousand bales:	
In Sight—	
For week .....	252
Same seven days last year....	313
For the month .....	135
Same date last year.....	189
For season .....	1,033
Same date last year.....	1,601
Port Receipts—	
For season .....	560
Same date last year.....	848
Overland to Mills and Canada—	
For season .....	78
Same date last year.....	134
Southern Mill Takings—	
For season .....	504
Same date last year.....	518
Interior Stocks—	
In excess of August 1 (minus)	9
Last year (plus).....	101
Foreign Exports—	
For week .....	75
Same seven days last year....	44
For season .....	762
Same date last year.....	632
Northern Spinners' Takings and Canada—	
For week .....	26
Same seven days last year....	73
For season .....	230
Statement of World's Visible Supply—	
This week .....	203
Same seven days last year....	156
Total since September 1.....	1,520

Same date last year..... 1,352

Of This the Total American—

This week .....

Last week .....

Last year .....

All Other Kinds—

This week .....

Last week .....

Last year .....

Visible in the U. S.—

This week .....

This date last year.....

Visible in Other Countries—

This week .....

This date last year.....

**Ensign Cotton Mills.**

Forsyth, Ga., Sept. 27, 1919.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I would be pleased for you to discontinue the ad which we now have in Southern Textile Bulletin, for a master machinist, as our present man has decided to stay with us.

For your information, I wish to say that this ad has only appeared in two issues of your paper, and I have at least 30 applicants for the position.

I have always gotten good results in advertising in Southern Textile Bulletin.

I am,

Yours truly,

R. C. Estes, Supt.,  
Ensign Cotton Mills.

Some men succeed in spite of themselves.

**SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.**

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1919.

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

..... Dyer

**B X C**  
TRADE MARK

**BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY**

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
BOSTON, MASS.      ROCKFORD, ILL.      GREENVILLE, S. C.

**HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES**

**WE** build the only logical machine on the market for feeler bobbins.

With just half a chance we will prove it to you even as we have proven it to a hundred and twenty-five users.

The "UTSMAN" is licensed under both the Makepeace and Burnett patents (owned by Draper Corporation) and is covered by three patents owned by us.

*Let Us Send You Full Details*

**Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**  
**Charlotte N. C.**



# John Hetherington & Sons

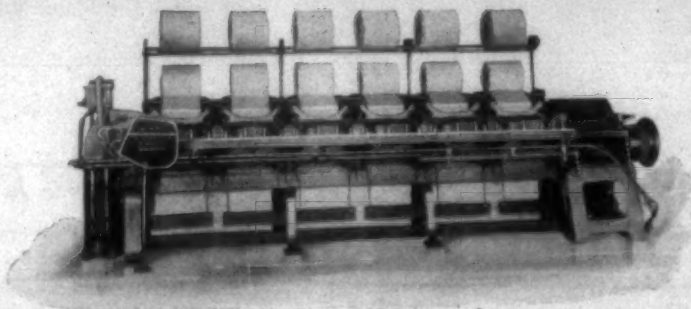
Limited

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

The complete Hetherington line of  
**Cotton Mill Machinery**

includes every machine from  
**Pickers to Mules**

## The Nasmith Comber



### "One Machine Instead of Two"

Highest production under ordinary mill conditions  
of any modern combing machine

Lowest percentage of waste for any given quality  
of work

Large new storehouse in Boston, containing very  
large supply for all parts of Hetherington  
machinery

Permanent staff of experienced fitters for all kinds of  
repair and resetting work on Hetherington  
and other machinery

Catalogues, Information and Estimates  
on Request

## HERBERT HARRISON

SOLE AGENT UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
Room 1125—10 High St., Boston, Mass.

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent

Third Floor Trust Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### "Labor Unions and the Government."

(Continued from page 33.)

power, acting through administrative agents, may deem proper. It is subject to review by the judiciary to prevent the conditions imposed from being unreasonable so as to destroy a just income from the property so employed. This is the sole limit upon the State's right to regulate.

The regular army in peace times is a means to an end. The militia of the several States is a like agent. The State constabulary, the peace officers, sheriffs, municipal police, firemen and quarantine service and the like are all the necessary agents for a variety of purposes. The regular army may be necessary to execute judicial decrees, protect personal or property rights, defend the Government in its exercise of its powers, preserve the public peace in national jurisdictions or when called on by the executive of States unable to cope with tumults in their respective borders. Within the various localities the smaller subdivisions of National Guard, sheriff's forces, police departments and various forms of constabularies accomplish in their several areas like purposes. The public order and private security are guaranteed by the foregoing instrumentalities. They owe undivided allegiance to their employer. That employer is the people acting through organized government to accomplish given ends. No union, no affiliation with any organization that divides either their sympathy or their duty is permissible.

"The occupation of property impressed with a public interest is subject to the police power of the State. It is an extension of the principle that no one shall so use his own property as to injure another. The service or commodity resulting from the use of such property becomes indispensable to all who are within the area in which that use is exercised. In most instances it becomes and is a monopoly. The right to fix charges is, therefore, assumed by the State. The personal ability and the property invested are nevertheless private, the great carrier system of the country fall within the classification. Want or famine is prevented only by improved rapid transportation.

"The Government is now in control of the principal steam railway carrier systems of the United States. It has not met the demands upon it. Neither does it compare favorably with private operation. There is no initiative, no enterprise and a low per cent of energy. One exception to the foregoing statement is the activity with which Government employees desire shorter hours, less work and more pay.

"The Government possesses no power of discipline. It holds out little or no incentive to advancement except by political pull. To the average person an entry into a department service is the epithet of activity or progress. Abandon hope, all yet who enter here, ought to be stuck on the stone portals of every department in Washington.

It is rapidly becoming a question of whether the American people will have a government of the people or of groups or classes of the people. The American Federation of Labor and the heads of the railway employees propose to govern the United States. They propose to nominate and elect those who will in Congress confine the exercise of their thinking apparatus to endorsing such legislation as may be recommended by the combined heads of the labor unions of the United States. This is the goal of democratizing the transportation and industrial systems of the country we are now entertained with.

"The railway problem can be solved properly only by returning the railways to their private owners, subject to reasonable regulation to protect the public against unreasonable raise, unjust discrimination and to secure a fair service for the traffic needs of the country. The Government ownership is a huge demonstrated failure for everybody but the heads of unions that demand all the benefits of the ownership or property without assuming any of its burdens. The plan presented by the heads of the organized railway employees for the Government to buy the steam railways, operate them, pay a given dividend to the Government on the property and give the rest of it to the employees is the threshold or loading the entire enterprise on the taxpayer of the country. It is an impudent proposal to tax a hundred million people for the benefit of two million employees.

"The right to strike in an occupation or in the operation of property impressed with a public interest ought to be prohibited by law. The owners of such property are compelled by their charters and the public necessity to operate their property continuously. The employer must conduct his business and the employee must render the service. The public ought not to be intimidated by any such statement as made before a Congressional Committee by the head of the American Federation of Labor, that he would not obey a law prohibiting strikes, nor would he advise the labor organizations of which he is the head, to obey. This is announcing the nullification of a law before it is enacted. It is anticipated revolution.

"It may as well be observed by the American people that a new master is on the throne. He is above the law, even if enacted by the majority of the people acting through their chosen representatives. I cannot believe that organized labor as a body is in sympathy with such a declaration. If it is, let the issue be joined. Let it be ascertained now whether a few million operating an essential industry or carrier system may deliver law to all the remainder of the public. If such be the case the American people need not complain. If they prefer such government to what we have heretofore had they may impose it on themselves by remaining dormant. At least, however, let us make the issue plain."



**Mill Workers Have Holiday for Wedding.**

Fayetteville, N. C.—The people of Tolar-Hart village had a holiday last Wednesday in honor of the marriage of their beloved community service worker, Miss Ollie Vick Livingstone, of Hope Mills, to Mr. James Leonidas Olive, of Wade.

The wedding ceremony was performed outdoors at the John R. Tolar community house by Rev. J. J. Murray, of St. Paul's, who recently received his discharge as a chaplain in the army, assisted by Rev. W. S. Olive, of Wake county.

Members of the kindergarten class—the Blue Birds, the Camp Fire Girls and the Red Cross Auxiliary at the mill village—were attendants at the wedding which took place at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The girls, dressed in white, occupied seats on a large stage in front of which the vows were said, the ring ceremony being used.

The color scheme of white and yellow in flower decorations from the mill village, with cloudless sky and the mellow glow of an autumnal sun, made a fit setting for the occasion.

After an informal reception, Mr. and Mrs. Olive left for their honeymoon in western North Carolina. They will live at Wade. The bride for the last three years has been community service worker at the Tolar-Hart Mills and has been highly successful in building up a community spirit there. The groom is recently from overseas and is now living at Wade. He is a druggist by profession.

**Craves Advice From England.**

Textin Themes, No. 3, issued by the Hopedale Manufacturing Co., and edited by George Otis Draper, in the issue compiled for August carried the following:

I note that "Chats" (referring to "Cotton Chats," published by Draper Company) has a new associate editor in the person of Lord Reading, Chief Justice of England, who says in July issue: "The time has come for the people to take off their coats," etc. Let us hope they will not take off too much. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party. I, too, will humbly crave advice from the great men of England. I find their words portrayed on many a page of Britain's leading periodicals:

Lord Leverhulme: Good morning, have you used Pear's soap? I also sell Life Buoy soap, the best yet for washing life-buoys and live boys; rotten joke, eh what?

Lord Beacham: Take my pills for bilious ills; worth a guinea a box; far superior to T. N. T.

Lord Burton: My Ale is Pale but makes you Stout.

Lord Lister: Listerine is sweet and clean, the best for dog bites ever seen. Good for Earls' eczema and Barons' bunions. No connection with Lydia Pinkham, Smith Brothers, Dr. Munyon, Wine of Cardui, or Indian Snake Oil.

Lord Helpus: Tie the Bull outside.

Very often a big bank account is reared at the expense of a lot of kindly deeds left undone.



Located at the Baldwin Cotton Mills is the Mary McClure Inn, exclusively for Women. This handsome, up-to-date Inn equipped with every modern convenience is now open, and until filled we are willing to take in women who have never worked in a Cotton Mill.

Beginners in the Baldwin Cotton Mills can earn enough while learning to more than pay expenses and as they gain experience can soon begin to save money.

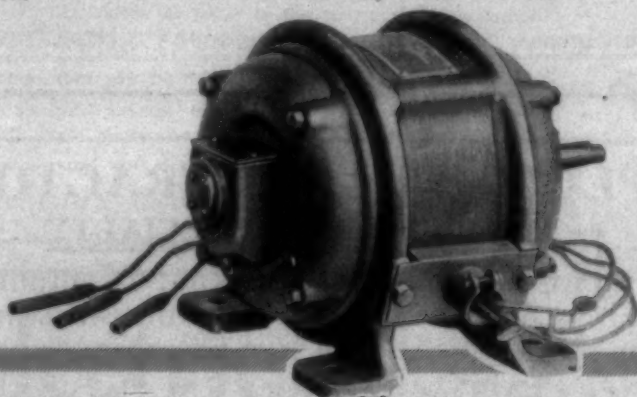
Any young woman would be safe, happy and contented in the Mary McClure Inn, where everything is done for her comfort and pleasure.

Very reasonable charges for board. Don't fail to write Miss Lillian Harris, Matron, or come to see us.

Baldwin Inn exclusively for men practically full the first day opened, but can always find room for more.

**BALDWIN COTTON MILLS**

Chester, S. C.

**Loom Motors**

Totally Enclosed  
Waste Packed Bearings  
Arranged for Conduit Connections  
High Efficiency

end for Textile Bulletin.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—There was a keen disappointment to manufacturers and merchants when the Government announced the cotton condition. The already strong markets grew firmer and some of the large cloth operators began buying for deliveries into the first quarters of next year.

From all that could be learned in the markets at the end of the week the large printers who will name percale prices for spring will not move on as high a plane as buyers were expecting since the rapid rise in gray cloths began. The percale prices are usually subject to discount when made to the jobbing trade and it was thought probable that the net basis of 21c made to the shirting manufacturers would not be exceeded, if reached at all. Should this prove to be a correct idea of what lies in printers' minds about prices, with gray cloths now quoted from 16½c to 17c, it can only mean that these large factors believe the time has come to work on closer margins of profit in order to keep goods moving and protect those who must make engagements for some distance ahead in a most troublesome merchandising period.

The lower cotton market and holidays at the week end caused some quieting in speculative circles, but there is a steady demand for goods, nevertheless, and the size of many advance orders for spring bespeaks the existence of a great deal of confidence throughout the country. This may be based upon a real need for goods because of depleted stocks, a fear that still higher prices are coming, or it may all be the normal result to be expected when money is abundant among the working classes.

The unsettled labor conditions within the trade seemed more numerous at the end of the week, but the really unsettling factors where any quiet was noted at all were the illness of the President, the unsatisfactory labor situation in the steel districts, and the continued manifestations of social unrest in centers where riots break out and seem to be of a most vicious character.

Sheetings were more active. Fine combed yarn goods were very ac-

tive during the week, buying continuing for delivery well into 1920. The print cloth market continued very firm on a price basis five and seven cents a pound above the Government levels for staple constructions. The wide sheeting markets were unsettled at the early part of the week by a price revision downward in one leading line thought to be overpriced but this was overcome by the advance made in another line.

Mill agents continue to report a limited output of goods from the mills and they see no early prospect of any substantial improvement. This under production appears to be overcoming any contraction in consumption due to high prices. Jobbers report a good advance business and in many instances they say the figures of last year offer no comparison with what has been accomplished in many Western and Southwestern territories.

Prices quoted: Print cloths, 28 inch, 64x64s, 12 cents; 64x60s, 11½ cents, and 18 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 25 and 26 cents; tickings, 8 ounce, 45 cents; denims, 2.20s, Southern indigo, 37½ cents; prints, 19 cents; staple gingham, 22½ cents; dress gingham, 27½ to 30 cents.

Picker Sticks  
Spools  
Skewers  
Binders  
Loom Supplies  
—  
Ivey M'fg Co.  
Hickory, N. C.

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

## COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

## WATTS STEBBINS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44 LEONARD ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

## CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON., Inc.

MERCHANDISING

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

43 Leonard Street  
New York City

Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

## PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

MILL WORK A SPECIALTY

Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

The J. J. BREEN Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

17 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832 1919

Wm. C. Robinson  
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
NEWTON, N. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS



D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 3d Vice Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER  
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL  
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

### STOCKS

## Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

### BONDS

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting  
Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

### DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



### Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene  
Welding Shop in the Carolinas.  
No job too heavy for our equipment.  
Send us your broken castings for  
prompt Service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.  
Near Southern Passenger Station  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — A demand approaching normal is coming more and more into play, as regards cotton yarn prices in the local market. This was shown last week by transactions put through in Southern two-ply skeins, and to a certain degree, in Southern two-ply warps, but most notably in two-ply combed peeler skeins.

The weeks dealings were more brisk, in general, than at any time since July. Very active yarns, as reported by several leading houses, included single combed yarns from 15s to 22s, inclusive, and 36s to 40s, inclusive; two-ply warps, from 20s to 30s, inclusive; 60s two-ply combed peelers for mercerizing purposes, and also 50s, the last two said to be selling largely on account of the scarcity of artificial silks and the high prices asked for natural silks, which make for safety in a cotton skeins, there was no change in the price situation, although a considerable turnover in single skeins continues, as buyers are still coming into the market for wire coverings. No further changes in price were reported with respect to carpet and upholstery skein yarns.

Advances of a cent or two a pound marked the price action reported for sales involving Southern two-ply skeins of good quality, the yarns of lower grades advancing somewhat more, as in the case of 40s, for example, of which sales were reported at the end of the week at above \$1 a pound. Whereas early in the week the same yarns could have been purchased here at around 95 cents a pound.

Southern two-ply warps 24s and 26s moved up from two to four cents a pound. A new range was established for 24s of from 77 to 79 cents; and for 26s, of from 80 to 82 cents a pound. Other counts in the same group changed hands at previous levels.

In two-ply combed peeler skeins, recent sales have aggregated close to 500,000 pounds of 60s yarn, sold in lots ranging from 5,000 to 50,000

pounds. A few thousand pounds of the turnover were obtained at around \$1.95 a pound, but the rest cost the buyers between \$2 and \$2.05 a pound. This is mentioned in connection with the fact that today's quotations in two-ply combed peelers, from 30s up, all showed substantial advances, these yarns selling at new record levels.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s...	56	26s.....	78
12s-14s...	53	30s.....	86
16s.....	60	40s.....	98
20s.....	68	50s.....	1.20
24s.....	75		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s-8s.....	55	36s.....	95
10s-12s...	56	40s.....	98
14s.....	58	50s.....	1.15
16s.....	60	60s.....	1.35
20s.....	68	Upholstery	
24s.....	75	Yarns—	
26s.....	80	8s, 3 and	
30s.....	85	4-ply.....	51
Duck Yarn—3, 4 and 5-Ply Skeins.			
8s.....	54	16s.....	60
10s.....	56	20s.....	68
12s.....	57		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s-12s...	58	24s.....	70
14s.....	59	26s.....	72
16s.....	60	30s.....	80
20s.....	65	40s.....	95
22s.....	65		
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s.....	54	22s.....	63
10s.....	55	24s.....	66
12s.....	55½	26s.....	70
14s.....	56	28s.....	72
16s.....	57	30s.....	80
Southern Frame Cones			
8s.....	55	20s.....	60
10s.....	56	22s.....	60½
12s.....	57	24s.....	66
14s.....	57½	26s.....	70
16s.....	59	30s extra...	77
18s.....	63	30s.....	83
20s.....	68	40s.....	95
Combed Peeler Cones			
10s.....	80	26s.....	92
12s.....	81	28s.....	95
14s.....	82	30s.....	1.05
16s.....	83½	32s.....	1.05
18s.....	85	34s.....	1.11
20s.....	86Z	36s.....	1.13
22s.....	88	40s.....	1.15
24s.....	90		

Sometimes it's a whole lot easier to walk right up and meet trouble than it is to try to dodge it.

CONSERVE POWER  
INCREASE PRODUCTION  
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting  
Investigate, Know the Facts  
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.  
Largest Manufacturers of Silent  
Chains in the World  
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance  
Without Obligation

## Fayetteville Machine and Welding Co.

Oxy-Acetylene and Electric  
Welding Processes

P. O. BOX 235

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## Egyptian Shade on Knit Goods

By using our color you secure a uniform, exact match for straight Egyptian, a shade that is even and fast to all requirements of the trade

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

### Machinery for Sale.

14 Saco-Pettée 10-inch Coiler Heads. Good as new. Address S. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Brinton Ribber for Sale.

One new latest type Brinton Ribber with stop motion, 3% cylinder, 180 needles, 24 and 33 gauge. This machine ran only thirty minutes, and is the best the Brinton people can put out. Price \$150.00. Gambrill & Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

### Bobbins for Sale.

A bargain—10,000 speeder bobbins for 6x3½ frames. We formerly used the Howard and Bulough machines; have sold them; have no further use for the bobbins. Will sell for half-price. These bobbins are in good condition, several hundred new. L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

### Machinery for Sale.

2—Easton & Burnham Spoolers, 100 spindles each, 4¼-in. space, 4-in. diameter heads.

2—Saco-Pettée, Metallic drawing frames, 6 deliveries each, 12-in. coilers.

2—Sargent openers for cotton wool or waste.

2—Providence, high pressure Boiling Kiers.

5—Delahunty Low Pressure Boiling Kiers.

1—25,000 Gallon Cypress Wood Tank.

2—10,000 Gallon Steel Tanks.

Can make quick delivery on any of the above. Address Demopolis Cotton Mills, Shortleaf, Ala.

### Spinning Frames Wanted.

Want—From two to twenty spinning frames, 2-in. rings, 7-in. traverse, all parts complete, and in first class running condition. Lowell, or Whitin machines preferred. Address W. T. Claytor, Mgr., Demopolis Cotton Mills, Shortleaf, Ala.

### Bobbins Wanted.

Want ten thousand warp bobbins, to fit No. 4 Draper spindle, 7-inch traverse. Send us sample showing an average condition of the bobbins, and prices per 1,000. Demopolis Cotton Mills, Shortleaf, Ala.

## Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

### Wanted.

To correspond with or visit mill president who is thinking of changing superintendents. Any information desired will be given to interested parties. Address "Improvement," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

One first class second hand and one first class card grinder for card room; good pay. Apply to U. S. Moore, Overseer Carding and Spinning, P. O. Box 125, Albemarle, N. C.

### Want Rope Machine.

Wanted to buy one rope machine and former to match. Address M. N. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

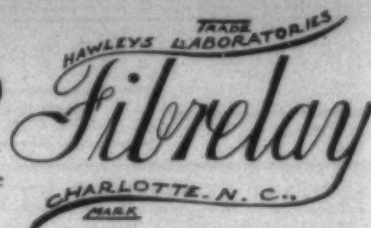
and eliminate your sizing troubles.

Especially recommended where

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man of long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2513.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on sheetings, bag goods, drills, round or flat dacks. Prefer Georgia or North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee. Now employed but want larger mill. References if required. Address No. 2514.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience who can furnish satisfactory reference. Now employed, but have good reasons for change. Address No. 2515.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man 33 years old. Three weavers in family. Can come at once. Best references furnished if required. Address No. 2517.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 21519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2391.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine ginghams and all kinds of yarns. References if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability on a dime on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Draper, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 36. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 35 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No. 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 16 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 38 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 23 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 26 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 37 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning or spooling or both. Have had 18 years' experience in spinning and 7 years as overseer. Am 34 years old. Married, and can give reference. Address No. 2548.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in 15,000 or 20,000 spindle mill. Forty years old, 30 years experience in mill. 12 years as overseer of spinning on hosiery and warp yarn, 6 years as overseer of carding and two years as superintendent of 15,000 spindle yarn mill at night. Want good day job. Address No. 2549.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carding and spinning both in small mill. Have 16 years practical experience as overseer on Nos. 8's to 60's single and ply yarns. Age 40. Married and strictly sober, good manager of help. Can hold help and get production. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2550.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as verseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish reference. Address 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can get production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck or oshahurbs in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience

who has successfully handled some of the best mills in the South. Will furnish reference upon request. Address No. 2567.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by man of long experience. Thoroughly competent and a good manager of help. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2568.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent. Have had twenty years experience on all kinds of yarn. Can furnish references. Present employer will recommend. Address No. 2569.

WANT position as superintendent by man now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change for larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2570.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Now employed but want to make change. Experienced on white and colored yarns. Can furnish references. Address No. 2571.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent or general manager of large cotton mill. Thirty years of age and have had eleven years experience in cotton mill office as stenographer and general utility clerk. Now employed and can furnish references when needed. Address No. 2572.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning, twisting and spooling but want larger position with chance for promotion. Married, 31 years of age, sober, experienced on all grades of cotton and coarse and fine yarn, good manager of help. Address No. 2576.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent or efficiency man by cotton mill man of character and experience who is thoroughly reliable and can give satisfaction. References furnished. Address No. 2574.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of large cotton mill. Have had long and varied experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire to change location for good reasons. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of card room paying not less than \$40 per week. Would accept carding and spinning. Want to locate where there is good day and Sunday school. Married, 7 children. Can furnish reference as to character and ability to hold position and get results. Address No. 2573.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man with 8 years experience as such. Now employed as overseer, but would like to change to a healthy location. Have always handled help successfully, and can get production consistent with quality. Good references. Address No. 2577.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of medium size yarn mill. Have had long experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change location and get something better. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods. Have had considerable experience and can handle any plain goods room. Excellent manager of help. Now overseer of weaving in mill producing fancies. Address No. 2579.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and winding. Would not consider place paying less than \$36 per week. References if wanted. Address No. 2580.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had 12 years experience on duck, drill and fancies. Now overseer of weaving in room of 1,300 looms. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2581.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man and can get results. References furnished as to ability and character. Address No. 2582.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing on any kind of work but prefer ginghams, denims or any colored work. Good references if wanted. Address No. 2583.



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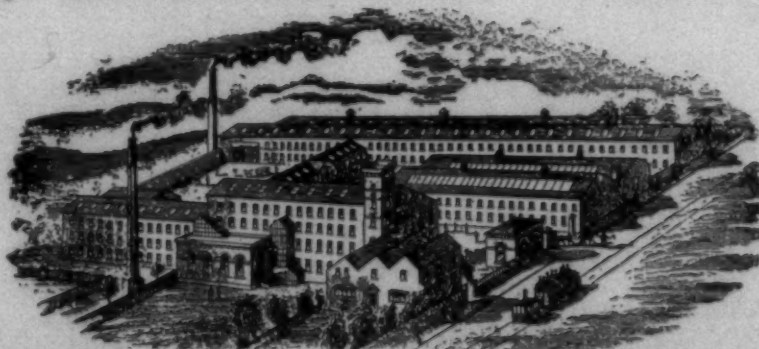
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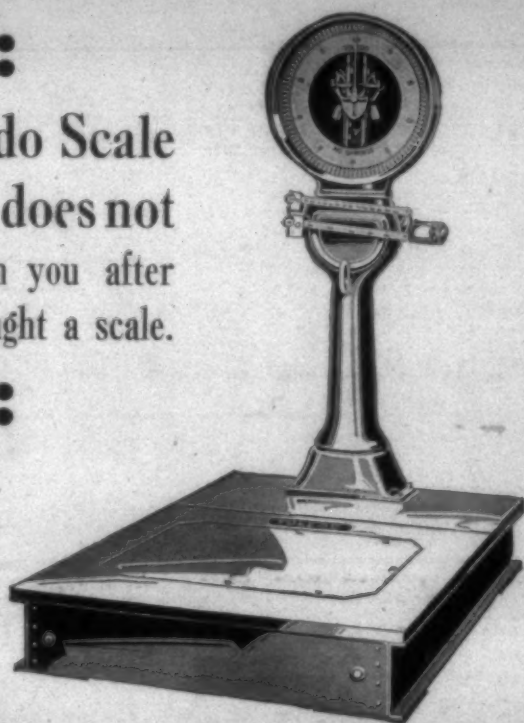
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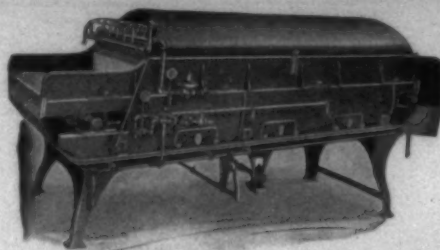
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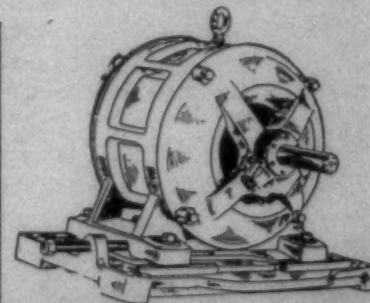


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